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The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris

No. 32,585

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Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post PARIS, MONDA NOVEMBER 30, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

Shultz Says the U.S. May Tie Length of Treaty to SDI Tests

By Frank Swoboda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON -Secretary of willing to compromise any part of the Strategic Defense Initiative. hinted Sunday that the United States might be willing to consider a longer nonwithdrawal period as part of any new anti-ballistic missile treaty with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shultz was responding to a report in The Washington Post that officials of both the State Department and the Defense Department had concluded that the limits on SDI testing being sought by the Soviet Union would interfere with only a handful of technological tests from now to 1995.

They are said to have concluded that it might be possible to negoti-ate limits on the testing without fatally compromising the program. Mr. Shultz, in a televised interview program, talked of the need for a period of predictability as part of a new ABM treaty.

part of a new ABM treaty.

"One method of providing the predictability and stability that both sides want," he said, "is to have a period in which we agree not have a period in which we agree not have a period in which we agree not a said here. have a period in which we agree not to withdraw from the ABM treaty or to exercise our right of a sixmonth notice or to deploy."

Moscow is seeking a 10-year ratification of the treaty nonwithdrawal period in the new SDI Limits: No Ri treaty as a way of keeping the Unit-ed States from testing any of its research on the Strategic Defense Initiative. The United States has Mr. Shultz appeared Sunday to be signaling a willingness to extend

that period as part of the negotia-

tions over the program.

He said the need for a period of State George P. Shultz, denying that President Ronald Reagan was willing to compromise any part of bly right at the moment their ability to field what we think of as an inferior form of strategic defense is greater than ours."

"We don't want to reduce our offensive system unless we have some notion of stability, just as

missiles in the upper atmospher Mr. Reagan and the Soviet lead-er, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, are

medium- and shorter-range missiles each side would allowed to

pianned to spend much of this week lobbying on behalf of the arms treaty. Senate conservatives have threatened to try and block

■ SDI Limits: No Big Hurdle R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post reporter earlier; State Department and Pentagon officials have concluded that limi-

Arms Experts See Impact Of Gorbachev in Treaty

Kremlin's medium- and shorterrange nuclear missiles as part of an arms agreement with the United States is viewed by arms control AM experts in Moscow as a dramatic symbol of his impact on national security policy.

The missile agreement is a result is a Kremlin assessment that the uamage caused by its deployment of hundreds of SS-20s in the 1970s,

Kiosk 15 Feared Dead

In Chile Slide

SANTIAGO (Reuters) - At least 15 people were leared killed Sunday when a mudshide buried a construction workers' camp at a hydroelectric project in the Andes mountains east of Santiago, police said.

They said a spring thaw melt-

ed ice and flooded a river at El Alfalfal, 19 miles (30 kilometers) from the capital, sending tons of mud into the mountain-

side camp.
Police closed the only road leading to the camp, in an area favored by weekend travelers from Santiago. Nearby villages were being evacuated in case other rivers flooded.

MONDAY Q&A



Eishiro Saito, the head of the leading employ-ers' federation in Japan, discusses trade and currency matters. Page 9.

GENERAL NEWS

Elisht Latin American leaders pledged to work toward a European-style common market and lower debt. Page 3.

The United States numed down a Kuwaiti offer to set up a floating naval base off the Ku-

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The U.S. industrial economy grew in November despite the stock market's collapse. Page 7.

By Gary Lec which led to new Western unity and matching deployments of U.S.MOSCOW — The willingness of Mikhail S. Gorbachev to scrap the gains, Soviet arms control experts

two new accents in Soviet security

The agreement, in effect, reflects

policy, both associated with Mr. The presence of regular army gic military decisions to rigid cost- coutes. benefit analysis, in which potential weighed against projected military benefits, the experts said.

Together with the priority Mr. nosed approach to cost-effective-

ness are regarded by expens in Moscow as the key results of Mr. See MOSCOW, Page 6

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

hostages Sunday, ending a nine-

day standoff.
Prison officials embraced the

former captives as they filed out of the Federal Alien Detention Center

between two rows of smiling On-

In Washington, meanwhile, offi-

cials said up to two dozen Cubans

would be released from federal de-

tention centers as soon as the lin-

migration and Naturalization Ser-

tensions that may exist among de-tainess at other institutions across

the country," said Terry H. East-

announcement in Washington and

the freeing of the hostages. None of

the detainees who are to be released

are from Oakdale or the federal

penitentiary in Atlanta, where oth-

er hostages remained in captivity,

Cuban inmates holding 94 hos-tages in Atlanta released four of

them early Sunday and demanded

that prominent citizens involved in

Cuban affairs be allowed to witness

any agreement between them and

federal officials to end their siege.
The demand was conveyed by

Manuel Echevarria, one of the hos-

land, the Justice Department's bruises.

We hope it might reduce any

vice's review program resumed.

ban detainees.

chief spokesman.

Mr. Eastland said.

OAKDALE, Louisiana -- Cuban inmates at a federal detention center here freed all 26 of their

Cubans End Standoff.

Free Louisiana Hostages

It was not clear whether there at the federal detention center Nov.

was any relationship between the 21, a day after the government an-

to Havana.

aereement.

they don't," he said.
The SDI program, also known as
"star wars," is a plan to develop a
space-based missile defense program with which the United States would be able to knock out enemy

scheduled to sign a treaty on Dec. 8 during their summit meeting in Washington. The treaty, known as INF, for intermediate nuclear forces, would limit the number of

Haiti Cancels Vote After at Least 25 Die By Julia Preston derly vote yielding popular leaders

Washington Post Service PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti

National elections were suspended nation seized by anarchy. Sunday and the independent elec- Council Property Seized toral council was dissolved by the military government after armed allies of the deposed Davalier dictatorship unleashed a reign of terror across the capital.
At least two dozen Haitian vot-

ers and one foreign journalist were killed. Polling places, radio stations and churches were attacked.

Throughout Saturday night and Sunday morning, bands of the Ton-tons Macoutes, an officially disbanded Duvalier paramilitary force, rampaged freely through city streets in civilian cars, armed with machine guns and machetes. At times they fired randomly at

passersby. At other moments they attacked with bullets and grenades, aiming to kill voters, journalists, election officials and foreign ob-

Gorbachev's stated goals. One is a troops in the streets was light. Vicprojected, gradual move toward tims reported several incidents minimal levels of nuclear and con- where the army appeared to overventional arms. The second is a look or actively assist the murdernew emphasis on subjecting strate- ous forays of the Tontons Ma-At about 9 A.M., speaking by

political and economic costs are telephone from a hideout, the president of the electoral council, Ernst Mirville, gave the news that the election was canceled until further "We decided we had to be a lot smarter about what we do," said notice. Most of the nine electoral Valentin M. Falin, chief editor of council officials and many candithe Novosti press agency, about the dates went into hiding early Sun-intermediate nuclear forces treaty. day.

Mr. Mirville described electoral Gorbachev has placed on maning
President Ronald Reagan's plans a
space-based anti-missile defense
system, called the Strategic Defense Initiative, the more flexible
fense Initiative, the more flexible
for Initiative, the more nipulated by foreign interests.

The collapse of the election seemed to put an end to Reagan administration hopes that the junta

It was the first time hostages had

been freed in Atlanta since Tues-day by the more than 1,120 Cuban detainees. The hostage-taking be-

On Saturday, inmates at the At-

lanta prison started two fires, the

first in four days, just hours after federal officials said they turned

off heat and water at the peniten-tiary in the hope of forcing a "quick

resolution" to the standoff. The

Cuban negotiators signed a ten-

The warden of the Oakdale cen-

ter, J.R. Johnson, said all the hos-

tages appeared to be in good condi-

tion, except for minor cuts and

The Cubans rioted and set fires

nonneed an agreement to deport

about 2,500 "undesirable" Cubans

Two days later Cuban inmates

At both prisons, the Cuban de-

rioted at the Atlanta penitentiary.

tainees, most of whom arrived in the United States on the Mariel

boatlift in 1980, said they feared

they would be sent back to Cuba

under the U.S.-Cuban immigration

"The Cubans' plight should be heard and they should be helped so

our system of justice may prevail,"

See CUBANS, Page 6

tative agreement with federal offi-cials officially ending the Oakdale

fires blazed through the night.

siege in the mid-afternoon.

gan Monday morning.

who could restore some peace to a

Policemen examining the bodies of people slain at a voting station early Sunday in Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

In a decree read over national television, the junta accused the electoral council of action that "en-

dangers the unity of the nation and invites the intervention of foreign powers in the country's internal af-lairs," and of violating its own electoral laws, according to news agency reports from the capital.

The junta decreed all electoral council property confiscated, and dissolved all election laws, including those regulating the voting that was to have been held Sunday to elect a president and a National

Fifteen persons were reported killed and several wounded early Sunday when gunmen opened fize on a polling station in a suburb of Port-au-Prince, Radio Métropole reported that five bodies had been found on the capital's streets, and reporters saw two other bodies in Port-au-Prince. Ten persons were killed and sev-

en wounded in a 15-minute attack by 50 to 100 masked gunmen in civilian clothes at a school serving as a polling place in central Port-Au-Prince, said Gilbert Mercinier, a French television cameraman who witnessed the assault.

A Dominican radio reporter was killed and several other foreign journalists covering the election were injured in the street violence, according to radio stations and a

spokesman at the U.S. Embassy. Three of Haiti's main radio stations were attacked by armed commandos early Sunday as voters were preparing to go to the polls, employees of the stations said. At least one person was seriously wounded in the machine gun and

Paris Racism Protest

Two demonstrators stopping for a word among the

tens of thousands of people who marched Sunday through central Paris to protest racism and dis-

crimination against immigrants. The police said

25,000 people took part in the protest organized by

SOS Racisme, a group led by Harlem Désir, a rights activist. SOS put the number at the rally at 150,000.

grenade attacks, they said. sponsibility by the military," said work for it,"



Rescue workers in Haiti helping a wounded man Sunday.

Robert White, former U.S. ambashuman rights group. In an interview in the United

States, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said of the cancellation: "It's a shame that the Democratic process wasn't permitted to go on." He added: "So far as we know.

this is violence caused by the sup-porters of the deposed dictator Duvalier. People want to vote. People want to express themselves. People "Its a total abandonment of re- want freedom and will continue to

Robert White, former U.S. ambas-sador to El Salvador, who was in Haiti as an election observer for a cause of violence, blockading of highways by gunmen and difficulty in getting ballots to polling places.

Early Sunday, Leslie Manigat, a presidential candidate, urged the council to call off the voting. At least 28 persons were killed in

election-related violence last week. Radio stations reported that at Gonaïves, 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Port-an-Prince, soldiers attacked a polling station, shooting to disperse voters and confiscating ballots.

Word of the cancellation in the capital came after polling stations had opened in several districts. It was not immediately clear how many people had cast ballots. (AP, APF, UPI)

Iranian Fugitive Leaves France in **Apparent Deal**

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

PARIS - An Iranian official whose refusal to testify in a terror-ism investigation led France to break relations with Iran was freed Sunday after he surrendered for questioning. He left for Tehran late Sunday evening.

Meanwhile, a French diplomat
in Tehran who has been accused on

several counts was brought before an Iranian judge. Mr. Gordji's re-lease appeared to be part of a deal that freed two French hostages Lebanon last week. The Iranian fugitive, Wahid

Gordji, who has been holed up in his embassy for five months to avoid interrogation, was freed after appearing before a French magis-Mr. Gordji's decision to surren-der to the French authorities

seemed to be a key part of a deal between Iran and France covering the release of the hostages Friday. Commentators speculated that Mr. Gordji had received guarantees that he would not be arrested after his appearance before Judge Gilles

The French police have maintained a siege around the Iranian Embassy in Paris.

Boulouque, the investigating mag-

istrate who has sought to question

In retaliation, Iran stopped French diplomats from leaving their embassy in Tehran. Nine French nationals are currently confined to their embassy in Iran. France broke relations with Iran on

Paul Torri, a French first secretary, appeared before an Islamic tribunal at Evin Prison in Tehran on Sunday to be interrogated about "certain charges," the Islamic Re-public News Agency, monitored by The Associated Press in Nicosia, The agency said Mr. Torri had



Wahid Gordii

been accused of espionage and drug smuggling.

The charges were first leveled against Mr. Torri just after Mr. Boulouque summoned Mr. Gordji French officials have asserted that the accusations against Mr. Torri were brought to create a par-

allel for the Gordji case. Mr. Totri also had refused to appear for quessaid Saturday that Iran's help in freeing the French hostages was a step toward settling disputes be-tween France and Iran but that diplomatic relations were excluded

until the release of the remaining three French hostages in Lebanon. Mr. Gordji has been described as the mastermind of Iranian-inspired terrorist operations in France. His name has been linked with bombings in Paris last year in which 13 persons died.

Mr. Gordji, officially listed as an interpreter, does not have diplomatic status, so the French government has maintained that he was

Economic Debate Centers On U.S., West Germany

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service PARIS - With each passing day, it looks as if any meeting of the Group of Seven industrial nations will focus on measures to be taken by just two of the countries: the United States and West Germany.

when — and even if — to hold a meeting. European officials say their priority at any gathering will be to prevail upon Washington to do more to stabilize the dollar. Indeed more to stabilize the dollar. Indeed more to stabilize the dollar. Indeed more to stabilize the their how deed, many officials say they hope to persuade Washington to state

economy, some major measures can impress the markets, that Bonn might agree to are begin-Indeed, with such recent steps

Group of Seven nations want a meeting as soon as possible to keep the dollar and financial markets from sliding further, the two na-tions that will be called on to make the greatest commitments - the

NEWS ANALYSIS

Even as the seven nations debate United States and West Germany --- seem the most willing to delay a gathering of the group. It also includes Japan, France, Britain, Italy

Mr. Stoltenberg and his U.S. counterpart, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, have repeatedly publicly that it will intervene in said that it would make no sense to currency markets to keep the dollar from sinking below certain levels.

As for Germany, after Finance to package. In addition, they un-Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg said derline that the seven nations last week that his government should not rush into a meeting until would do more to stimulate its they have agreed on a package that

ning to emerge. West German offi-cials and economists say these ordination as Washington's accord pump-priming steps will likely in-clude a multibillion dollar invest-ment incentive program, a reduc-ket interest rates, some officials tion in the central bank's and economists are asking whether benchmark discount rate and an a G-7 meeting is even needed. Offiexpansion of Germany's budget cials say it might be best not to hold deficit beyond its original ceiling a meeting if its results prove so

See SEVEN, Page 11

A Talent Drain in Asia, Pacific

Not surprisingly, while most

Exodus of Skills and Money Leaves a Void in Some Areas By Michael Richardson lion Australian dollars (\$690,000) tering the largest exodus of what

International Herald Tribute

countries in Asia and the Pacific is er security for themselves and their 21,600 visas to Hong Kong Chinese undermining their prospects for families are Canada, Australia and and the number will be much higheconomic growth, officials and the United States.

businessmen in the region say.

In 1986, Asians made up 45 perMigrants give various reasons The most seriously affected in-

the South Pacific. On the basis of migration visas issued this year, they will likely lose

about 30,000 citizeus in 1987.

Many of those leaving are profes-

sionals, entrepreneurs, skilled

workers and dependents. Canadian figures show that the 1,744 heads of family who arrived in Canada in 1986 under a business migration program brought with them 1.18 billion Canadian dollars (\$763.5 million).

Australia under a similar program in the year ending in June 1987. The programs offer incentives, in-mance would decline, Mr. Lee said, cluding citizenship, to skilled persons with money to invest.

A study by an employers group in the Australian state of Victoria showed that, on the average, each of those migrants brought one mil-

and created 14 new jobs.

International Herald Tribune

Major beneficiaries of migration outwardly mobile professionals.

Major beneficiaries of migration outwardly mobile professionals.

In 1986, Canada, the United searching for a better life and great
States and Australia issued nearly

migrants in 1986-87. The migration has helped transform Canada and Australia into

multiracial, multicultural societies over the past two decades and stimulated economic activity. However, it has prompted alle-

eations that rich nations are draining poorer ones of talent.

the consequences of a "brain drain" for a small country such as About 1,400 migrants arrived in rate. He said the implications were malaysia, followed by Canada. "very grave." Singapore's economic perfor-

> adding that as talent is skimmed off, "we will be a much leaner soci-

In Hong Kong, businessmen said

are being called Yompies, or young

In 1986, Asians made up 45 per-cent of the 85,000 migrants and for leaving. Many of those seeking cinde the British colony of Hong refugees accepted by Canada. In visas in Hong Kong are worned Kong Malaysia, Singapore, Fiji Australia, Asians made up about about what will happen when conand several small island-states in 32 percent of a total of 115,300 urol of the colony reverts to China

in 1997. "I'm emigrating to Australia with my family soon," said Anthony Yan, a foreign-exchange dealer. "I want to leave before the Communists arrive."

in Malaysia, nearly all the people leaving are of Chinese descent. prime Minister Lee Kuan Yee

They complain of discrimination in favor of Malays and other indigesounded a warning recently about nous groups in employment, education and religion. Australia is by far the most pop-

About 3,900 Malaysians settled in Australia in the year ending in

June, compared with 2,200 the previous year. Australian officials said the umber will be substantially higher

this year, partly because of a rise in See ASIA, Page 6

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Takeshita Signals Activist Role Abroad

By Patrick L. Smith International Herald Tribune TOKYO — Although Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's first speech to the Japanese parliament on Friday focused on domestic issues, many analysts also viewed it as a strong indication of the new Japanese leader's intention to take an activist approach to for-

cign affairs. The analysts also said that in linking political and economic reforms at home to the nation's relations abroad, Mr. Takeshita was signaling Western allies and Asian neighbors that he would continue the outward-looking

policies of his predecessor, Yasu-hiro Nakasone. But while he intended to reassure other nations, the prime minister's address was also a reminder that managing Japan's relations with the rest of the world was likely to prove his most for-

midable challenge.

Mr. Takeshita, who took office earlier this month, has been widepolitician who holds the traditional values of the Japanese village in highest esteem.

Accordingly, the prime minister has sought to dispel the im-

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

counted, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal seemed confident of a widely

Incomplete returns five hours af-

Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party gen-

erally ahead with 35 percent to 40

percent of the vote - enough, under Turkish electoral rules, for an

absolute majority of parliamentary

The election, called by Mr. Ozal

dline, was the first since the

a year ahead of the constitutional

coup to be contested by former

Prime Ministers Suleyman Demirel

and Bulent Ecevit and other politi-

cians barred by the military from

The compulsory election by the

nation's 25 million voters passed

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need to know, including

a brief on the extensive

Turkey Holds Elections

ANKARA, Turkey - For the em alliance, whose dour approach

first time in seven years, Turks vot- to politics seems in part a response

ed Sunday in national elections free to the chaos that preceded the na-

of military supervision, a poll de-picted as reinforcing the revival of democracy.

Approximately 5,000 Turks died in political violence in the late

predicted victory. "I think that up after overseeing an election that to now, we must be the winner of brought to power Mr. Ozal, a conthis election," he said.

ter voting ended at 5 P.M. showed to legitimize his rule in a free vote.

With 20 percent of the votes 1970s nurtured by stalemate and

Free of Army Control

pression that he lacks the experience and global awareness of Mr.

His speech Friday, in which he called on the Japanese to "harmonize" with the rest of the world, was viewed as part of this effort. Mr. Takeshita's primary task, policy experts say, will be to rec-

NEWS ANALYSIS

oncile Japan's close U.S. ties with a growing restiveness about the United States among many Japanese. Although relations with Washington have been smooth with regard to security issues, they have reached a low point on nomic and trade matters.

More broadly, the nation's new leader must balance a new set of demands being pressed upon Japan by its allies against constitu-tional limitations on its military and security roles.

"Foreign policy is going to be the single most difficult aspect of Takeshita's administration," Western diplomat recently said. "Japan can't take a single step without running into one of its

Those taboos include Japan's constitutional repudiation of war,

off with little fanfare in Turkey, the easternmost bulwark of the West-

bickering among politicians.

The generals withdrew in 1983

nomic renewal. He has long sought

tion forecast a renewed mandate

for Mr. Ozal's party in a parliament expanded from 400 to 450 seats.

The Turkish leader, speaking after

the polls closed, forecast victory.

ed until later in the week.

seeking office.

from the far right.

Official results were not expect-

The election, called by Mr. Ozal

year ahead of the constitutional

deadline, was the first since the

coup to be contested by former Prime Ministers Suleyman Demirel

and Bulent Ecevit and other politi-

cians barred by the military from

The bans were lifted in a narrow

referendum on Sept. 6 that reflect-

ed apprehension among many

The contenders Sunday included

Necemettin Erbakan, courting

politicians from what are perceived as the extremes of Turkish politics

an Islamic fundamentalist vote in a secular land peopled mainly by Moslems, and Alpaslan Turkes,

Opinion surveys, however, sug-gested that the principle contest lay

between Mr. Ozal and Erdal Inomi,

former Turkish president, Ismet

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Past Service
WARSAW — The government
claimed a successful turnout on

unday as Poles voted in a national

nolitical and economic revisions

including sharp price increases.

Jerzy Urban, the chief govern-

ment spokesman, said that about 40 percent of Poland's 26 million

eligible voters had appeared at polling stations by early Sunday

They voted for or against two propositions covering official plans for a "radical healing" of the econ-omy and "Polish model" of politi-

The early results indicated that

the government would record a

turnout high enough to insure suc-cess for both of the propositions, which require the endorsement of

more than 50 percent of all regis-

The vote total is important for the government of General Woj-ciech Jaruzelski because it indicates

to what extent Poles may be ready to accept painful austerity mea-

sures, including a doubling of basic

tered voters to win approval.

cal reform.

dum on whether to carry out

Turks about the possible revival of

Opinion surveys before the elec-

its disavowal of nuclear weapons and a military role strictly limited to self-defense.

Recent contributions to global summitry on issues of arms control and security, as well as eco-nomic relations, are a source of national pride. At home, the pace at which the nation is assuming greater responsibility for its own defense is unprecedented in the postwar era.

The ultimate issue, many Japanese analysts say, is this: How can Japan articulate a foreign policy of its own within the context of its close identification with the United States?

"It's not a matter of being different for the sake of it," an Asian diplomat said. "But they're groping for a distinctive position, a set of foreign policies that can credi-bly be called a Japanese contribu-

In attempting to accommodate U.S. demands for more open markets — a task to which Mr. Takeshita committed himself on Friday — the prime minister must face the fact that much of the pressure for domestic reform is

While U.S. officials continue to press for concessions, there is an is apparently bowing to U.S. pres-

BATTLE DRESS - A group of Iranian women armed

with rifles marched Sunday in Shiroudi Stadium in Tehran as part of "Women's Mobilization Day." Thou-

sands of women took part in the event, which was

designed to show support for the war against Iraq.

Freed Foe of Apartheid

Delivers Speech of Hope

PORT ELIZABETH, South Af-

rica - In his first speech since his

African National Congress leader,

Govan Mbeki, delivered a message

food prices and a tripling of rents

and utilities in 1988.

The banned Solidarity trade

as a propaganda stunt and advised

the government reports of the turn-

out, and officials said results from

individual voting stations and dis-tricts would not be released. Final

results are due to be aunounced

Demonstrations against the ref-

exendum were reported Sunday in Warsaw, Gdansk, Krakow and the

southern steel town of Nowa Huta,

but Mr. Urban described the over-

In Gdansk, marchers shouting, "If you want to starve, go and vote"

were blocked and dispersed by the

Opposition sources said that sev-

eral thousand protesters participated in the march and that several

The referendum, the first in Po-

land since 1946, was described by

officials as a step toward democra-tization and the "socialist plural-

were beaten by the police.

all ciimate as peaceful.

There was no way of verifying

union condemned the refer

Poles not to vote.

Monday.

a Social Democrat and the son of a release three weeks ago, a freed

Poland Reports Turnout

In Referendum Is Heavy

of political hope and reconcilia-

Mr. Mbeki made his first public

speech on Saturday to a small

group of foreign newsmen and Western dinlomats in a senform

hotel after the police banned a po-

litical rally 18 hours before it was

Speaking at a news conference four and a half hours after the rally

was to have started, Mr. Mbeki, 77,

ship of Zwide near Port Elizabeth.
"My incarceration and release

will have had little meaning if this

long nightmare of apartheid and injustice and this alienation of our black brothers is allowed to perpet-

uate in South Africa," he said, talk-

violence or to his membership of

the outlawed African National

Congress or the South African

"I humbly ask you to show your love and affection for me in the

manner which will give me the greatest joy," he said, "that is, the joy of dedication to a non-racial,

democratic and unfragmented

Mr. Mbeki, the former chairman

of the African National Congress,

served 23 years of a life sentence

for sabotage. He said the leaders he left behind in jail and detention were "vital actors" in the creation

Apparently in a reference to gov-

racial dialogue, Mr. Mbeki said vic-tory for blacks would not come

through the "pursuit of delusions

at initiatives to create inter-

of a new South Africa.

munist Party in his speech.

Mr. Mbeki made no reference to

mg softly and deliberately.

increasing sense of outspokenness in Japan, which some observers believe may lead the nation to drift away from its close involvement with the United States.

"We have the world's largest creditor nation dependent on the world's largest debtor for its security," said Masashi Nishihara, a professor of international rela-tions at the National Defense Academy. "It's embarrassing to us. It's a situation that will have to be changed."

Relations with China have become equally frayed. Beijing has signaled a limit to its ties with Tokyo by its frequent references to Japan's militarist past. Analysts have also begun to worry that relations with South Korea, which improved under Mr. Nakasone, will come under the same nationalistic pressures that now color Seoul's relations with Wash-

On many other fronts, Japa-nese diplomacy has boiled down to a similar pattern of assertion and retreat.

After a warming trend, rela-tions with Moscow have cooled. While maintaining an indepen-dent position in the Gulf, Tokyo



Noboru Takeshita

sure to improve its somewhat distant ties with Israel.

Despite the disappointments and contradictions, many Japa-nese officials remain convinced that Mr. Takeshita has ample room in which to develop a more meaningful Japanese foreign po-licy, one that will satisfy its allies and those people at home eager for Japan to secure its place among world leaders.

U.S. Airline Faulted on

NEW YORK — A special government inspection of Eastern Airlines in June found that its practices on postponing aircraft repairs was a "misuse" of federal policy and that pressures on Eastern's crews posed a potential safety haz-

Under a federal policy, airlines are allowed to postpone maintenance or repairs in some circum-stances. But the government, in a report on the results of the June nspection, said Eastern stretched its interpretation of the policy to the point that maintenance on certain items would be subject to "the availability of ground time, parts

Administration letter said this was not a valid reason for postponing the repair or replacemen

ty violations nearly two years ago resulted in a record fine of \$9.5 million, says it has since tightened its practices on deferring maintenance, and it questions other points

Other airlines have been scrutinized for compliance with agency policy on deferred maintenance. The agency recently conducted a survey of the entire industry and it gent policy soon on when flights should be postponed if certain

The dispute with Eastern in-

expressed his disappointment with the decision to ban the meeting at a sports stadium in the black town-The inspectors, from the regional eadquarters of the Federal Aviation Administration in New York, said Eastern's interpretation of the policy on deferred maintenance allows the minimum equipment list to be less restrictive and is construed to be misuse."

> The inspectors' report, which was held up for several months by internal differences over the wording, was made public last week. It also accused Eastern of exerting "subtle pressures" on flight crews not to list malfunctions in logs of their flights.

> "The resultant stresses, combined with some of the company's policies, could be considered safety hazard," the report said. The airline issued a response that

assailed many points in the report. But it said its maintenance prac-tices were sharply tightened in August. Only a lack of spare parts can now justify postponing repairs, Eastern said, and the maximum postponement is four days, except

Maintenance

By Richard Witkin New York Times Service

ard, a government report says.

and mannower.

An internal Federal Aviation

Eastern, whose citation for safe-

items need repair.

volves what the government lists as minimum equipment for safe oper-ation. The list specifies which mechanisms can remain inoperative for a limited time because there is backup equipment to insure safe-

However, the government requires that if equipment on the list fails, it must be fixed the next time the plane reaches a major mainte-

However, an agency official told congressional committee recently that the existing policy was open to misinterpretation and that the wording would be clarified.

Dead as Jet Goes Down **Off Mauritius** JOHANNESBURG - The bod-

159 Feared

ies of five of the 159 people feared dead in South Africa's worst civil air disaster were recovered Sunday from the Indian Ocean, more than 24 hours after the crash of the jumbo jet in which they were traveling.

Mauritian officials said more
bodies and debris were likely to be

found from the South African-Airways Boeing 747, which plunged into the sea Saturday while nearing Mauritius on a flight from Taiwan The bodies of a male and a fele, whose nationalities and ideatities were not immediately known, were recovered early Sunday morn-

ing by a French naval vessel that joined the search from the nearby French island of Reunion. A third body, that of a female, was recovered later, said an airline spokesman, Nico Venter. Two other bodies were also recovered so

mutilated that it was not immediately possible to determine their sex. All were being taken to Mauri-tius for identification. Baggage, oil slicks and fragments

of the aircraft have been seen in an area about half a mile wide and six miles (10 kilometers) long, Ràdio South Africa said a nadio signal apparently emitted by one of the aircraft's dinghies had been detect

Australian and U.S. aircraft also took part in the search, which was difficult because the spot where the airliner went down, about 130 miles northeast of Mauritius, was too far away for search parties from the island to use helicopters, Radio South Africa reported.

South African experts said re-covery of the jet's flight recorders, which could provide chies to the cause of the accident, would be also difficult because the aircraft crashed in 12,000 feet (3,600 meters) of water.

The plane went down as it approached Mauritius for refueling on its way to Johannesburg. On board were 71 South Africans, including 19 crew members, and 30 Taiwanese, 47 Japanese, 2 Australians, 2 Mauntians, 2 from

Hong Kong, and one each from the Netherlands, Britain, West Germany, Denmark and South Korea. The cause of the crash remained mystery. The only chie was the last message radioed by the pilot, Captain Dawie Uys, who reported smoke in the cockpit when the airliner was 10 minutes away from

Mr. Venter, the airline spokesman, denied reports that the air-craft left Taiwan late because of a bomb threat or technical problems. Although the departure from Taipei had been delayed an hour, Mr. Venter said, this was because of poor weather and the need to

wait for connecting passengers. is expected to propose a more strin-. an explosion in one engine of the ardiner, which was designed to car-ry freight and passengers. But transport officials dismissed any link between that and the crash.

Plane Vanishes Near Burma on Flight to Seoul

The Associated Press

SEOUL — A Korean Air Lines jet with 115 people aboard on a flight from the Middle East was missing Sunday near Burma and might have crashed into the sea or thick jungle, officials said.
An official at Seoul's Kimpo In-

ternational Airport said KAL Flight 858 from Baghdad to Scoul nished and officials were trying to determine what happened. "It just disappeared," said one official, who asked not to be identified.

The four-engine Boeing 707 was carrying 95 passengers and a crew of 20, the airline said. All but two of the people aboard were South Koreans, officials said. The Bur-mese Civil Aviation Administration in Rangoon said the plane was over the Andaman Sea about 150 miles (240 kilometers) west of the se coastal town of Tavoy

when contact was lost. Burmese officials said the plane was making routine contact with air-traffic controllers at Rangoon's airport before proceeding into Bur-mese airspace when it disappeared. Burmese officials told South Korea a search operation had begun, but initial sweeps found nothing, offi-cials in Seoul said.

Airline officials said if the plan vent down it could have crashed in thick jungle or the sea, where it would be difficult to find. They said the plane was flying at 37,000 feet (11,310 meters) when last

Travelers Rescued in China The Associated Press

BELIING -About 1,000 travelers have been rescued after being stranded for days by snowstorms in Xinhua news agency said Saturday.





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WORLD BRIEFS

Bulgarian Technology Theft Is Traced ATHENS (NYT)—Greek, Cypriot and NATO security agencies have disrupted a Bulgarian network that stole military-oriented Western technology for the Eastern bloc, according to business people who were formerly involved in the network. Greek security officials confirmed the

The business people, who later helped the authorities uncover the operation, said that the Bulgarian network had been under surveillance for two years before the authorities stepped in. In the meantime, a Greek for two years before the authorities stepped in. In the meantime, a Greek security official said, Eastern European countries acquired U.S.-made

security official said, Eastern European countries acquired U.S.-made computers and programs useful in research on ballistic missiles and in the operation of nuclear plants.

The business people identified the Bulgarians who coordinated the operation as Stefan Stoyanon, 40, and Ivan Simeonon, 36. Mr. Stoyanon, who was besed in Vienna with the Bulgarian trade mission, has returned to Sofia. Mr. Simeonon is president a Bulgarian company called INCO. In one instance Mr. Struggners and a West Garner company to order a In one instance, Mr. Stoyanon used a West German company to order a powerful computer from the United States, the business people said. They said it was shipped to Cyprus and re-exported to Bulgaria as "office

Pelting by Crowd Stops Roh's Speech

KWANGJU, South Korea (Reuters) — Crowds throwing bottles, rocks, eggs, and tear-gas canisters forced Roh Tae Woo, the governing party's candidate for president, to abandon on Sunday a campaign speech in Kwangju, the power base of the opposition candidate Kim Dae

Jung.
Tens of thousands of anti-government protesters chanted "Kim Dae"
Jung Kim Dae Jung," and some burned Mr. Roh's campaign posters and
threw the projectiles, injuring several people, as Mr. Roh arrived for a
raily at the Kwangju railroad station and began his speech. He was not
injured.

After he left, protesters marched through the streets chanting, "Let's execute the Kwangju butchers," a reference to the army's suppression sion in 1980 of a civil insurrection in Kwangju, in which more than 200 civilians were killed. Witnesses to the Sunday protest said that riot police tear gassed the crowd and made dozens of arrests.

Mozambique Says It Killed 100 Rebels

MAPUTO, Mozambique (AP) — The army overran a major guerrilla base near the South African border, killing 100 rebels and capturing eight, the national news agency reported Saturday.

The agency quoted Major Paulino Macaringue, the operation commander, as saying the army "stormed the base" Wednesday after two days of fierce fighting with guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

Tamil Rebels Attack Crowd, Killing 5

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Tamil rebels threw hand grenades in a crowd of fellow Tamils waiting for food packages handed out by Indian soldiers at Chavakachcheri, near Jaffna in northern Sri Lanka, killing five persons, Indian diplomats said.

Separately, on the eastern part of the island, Indian troops backed by helicopter gunships and armored vehicles searched for Tamil rebels in at least four fishing villages near the Batticaloa lagoon, 140 miles (225 kilometers) east of Colombo, the police and residents said Saturday. Hundreds of people fled and reported hearing explosions and continuous gunfire, according to the police and civic leaders in Batticaloa.

Titan Orbits Secret Military Satellite

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) - A secret military satellite that a civilian expert said would provide instant warning of an enemy missile attack has been sent into orbit by a Titan-34D rocket. It was the second straight success for the Titan after being grounded for 18 months following earlier failures and the explosion of the space shuttle ChallengAlthough the payload orbited Saturday was not identified by the air force, John E. Pike, a space policy expert for the Federation of American Scientists, said it was one of a series of U.S. satellites that have been launched during the last decade to provide early warning of a hostile

For the Record

Egypt allowed the Palestine Liberation Organization to reopen its Cairo offices Sunday, seven months after they were closed in retaliation for PLO criticism of Egypt. Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Megnid, who

TRAVEL UPDATE

Alitalia, Citing Strikes, Cancels Flights*
ROME (AP) — Alitalia, the national airline, is canceling about 50 flights a day on Sonday, Monday and Tuesday because of wildcat strikes

Train conductors, meanwhile, were scheduled to walk out after a eckend wildcat strike by engineers that paralyzed rail traffic throughout

Nine unions of Air Inter, France's main domestic atrine, have called a 24-hour strike Monday, which is expected to cause serious disruption in raffic. Air Inter said it was adding supplementary flights Sunday night and Tuesday morning. The stoppage was to protest a runing last week by a French court that a strike notice by pilots was illegal.

A strike at Air Canada by about 8,500 ground workers forced the government-owned aritime to cancel all flights Saturday. Talks broke down May 15 cases a depend these the proteins he indeed to inflation.

down Nov. 15 over a demand that pensions be indexed to inflation increases. The strike began Thursday.

(Reuters

Krasnoyarsk sirport is Siberia was closed Sunday for the fifth consecu-

tive day because of a shortage of fuel for planes. (Reuters
Dense fog that reduced visibility to about 100 yards (90 meters) force authorities at London's Heathrow Airport on Sunday to cancel or dive more than 200 flights.

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Barbados, Benin, Philippines, South Yemen, Yngoslavia. TUESDAY: Central African Republic, Macao, Portugal, Yugoslavia WEDNESDAY: United Arab Emirates. THURSDAY: United Arab Emirates.

FRIDAY: Sri Lanks, Thailand. SATURDAY: Haiti. SUNDAY: Finland.

DOONESBURY

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Reuters.





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For special occasions.

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UPDATE

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If Loot Is Confiscated Who Pays the Lawyer?

It used to be, no matter how illgotten a suspect's gains might lat-er prove to be, they could always be spent on a lawyer. The lawyer was always iree to take the money and keep it. But federal prosecunors have begun to contend that legal fees should not be held sacrosanct if the money can be traced to illegal sources, The New York Times reports. Criminal lawyers reply that this undermines constitutional guarantees to counsel.

The debate stems from the Federal Comprehensive Forfeiture Act of 1983, which empowers prosecutors to seize and freeze a suspect's funds before trial Once guilt is established, prose-cutors can recoup almost any-thing purchased with such funds, including fees already paid to at-

Some argue that what the constitution guarantees is a lawyer. not the lawyer of one's choice. As a federal district judge, David Edelstein, once put it, "In the same manner that a defendant cannot obtain a Rolls-Royce with the fruits of a crime, he cannot be permitted to obtain the services of the Rolls-Royce of attorneys from these same tainted funds."

The constitutionality of the law may well be determined in the current case of U.S. vs. Monsanto. Shortly after Peter Monsanto was arrested on heroin charges, the government im-pounded two houses it said were bought with drug money. Mr. Monsanto was instantly impoverished, and his lawyer quit the case, which is yet to be decided.

Short Takes

U.S. turkey production has reached a record 240 million a year, the equivalent of one 15.6-pound (7-kilogram) bird for every American, according to the U.S. Agriculture Department. Not all however, are roasted and stuffed in holiday fashion. Since turkey has a mild flavor, it can be converted into turkey salami, pastrawould get for going 4 and 6."



FOR THE BOY WHO HAS EVERYTHING - Matt Dawley of Phoenix, Arizona, checks the price tag on a toy helicopter at a fashionable store on Rodeo Drive in Beverly Hills, California. The cost of setting it down under one's Christmas tree is \$5,400.

Call offers a "Moral Scorecard."

The reader can enter a check

mark when a candidate commits

the paper says, "you can chart the peccadilloes of presidential can-

Doctors' mean income rose 6.5

percent in 1986 to almost

\$120,000 annually, the American Medical Association says. This

was income before taxes but after

all professional expenses had

been paid. The increase was well

ahead of the 1.1 percent advance

in the Consumer Price Index for

the year. The association said

government controls, saying phy-

didates like an expert."

mi, bologna, hot dogs, and even turkey ham and turkey Canadian bacon. These are made with the dark meat. The white meat is packed into loaves for turkey

Not everyone at Columbia Uni-versity is happy that it received permission from the Ivy League an "offense" in such categories as sea, drugs, plagiarism, dirty tricks and unorthodox funding, "Now," to recruit football players who do not quite meet league academic standards. The New York Times found. The aim was to upgrade the team, which has lost its past 41 games. "We're not a football factory," said Mark Phillipson, a senior. Jared Goldstein, student council president, said, "I was psyched for a school that was more excited about its Guggenheim Fellowships than its football team." Roger Lebecka, dean of students, said, "The league saw it undesirable to have one school longer working hours and more surgery caused more of the rise lagging so far behind." He said alumni sentiments were not an important factor: "Columbia gets than fee increases. But consumer advocates have called for more fewer complaints from alumni for sicians are grossly overcharging for services paid by Medicare, the going 0 and 10 than Dartmouth

government health insurance For those having trouble keeping track of the various transgres-sions of presidential candidates, the Washington publication Roll program for the elderly and dis-

Notes About People

Frank Langella, currently play-ing the title role on Broadway in "Sherlock's Last Case," says theatergoing "should be a simple, easy part of life, not the economic event it's become." Tickets to the play, of which he also is the producer, cost \$27.50 to \$37.50

Alexander M. Haig Jr., one of the contenders for the Republican presidential nomination, does not read novels but likes to "flip through" biographies and other nonfiction, his wife, Patricia, told The New York Times. He is not one to help around the house, she said, but when she was decorating it he did suggest that she needed more colors in her off-

--- ARTHUR HIGBEE

Reagan Pursues 'Nonlethal' Contra Aid

By Neil A. Lewis New York Times Service

Nicaraguan rebels early next month, is trying to determine if Congress was damaged a Congress will allow a requested \$30 of the Iran-contra affair. million for nonlethal supplies to be

A confrontation between the administration and congressional opministration and congressional opministration and congressional opministration is expected the week of

Lieutenant General Colin L. Dowell, the national security advisis taking a lead role in shaping the administration's contra policy and campaigning for it on Capitol

General Powell met recently with several Democrats in the House of Representatives to assess how far the administration might be able to go with its request. And over the last few months, officials said, General Powell has been chairman at almost daily meetings at the White House in which he and other officials map the administration's strategy on Nicaragua.

Congress was damaged as a result

training for the contras, according to officials in the White House and Dec. 7, when Congress is to consider a badget resolution to provide funding for the remainder of the fiscal year, through next September. The administration wants new contra aid to be included in that

One administration official said the vote could prove to be a "showdown" on the issue of aid to the rebels. "When the issue is cutting off the resistance cold," the official said, "is the Congress willing to do

The official said: "Let's face it, pass military aid for the contras

right now. But they also are unwill-

administration, preparing for a meetings and remains an important tion's plan, that money would be Glenn English of Oklahoma, all caucial vote on renewed aid to the even though his credibility with State George P. Shultz has said the on the issue. administration will wait until next year before requesting a new round said, centered on the \$30 million

of tull military aid. A White House official said ning to make. President Ronald Reagan "is very likely" to veto any budget resolution that does not provide some money for the contras. So far, Congress has approved two budget resolutions for short-term aid, through Dec. 16, that can only be used for food, medicine and cloth-

Administration strategists are evaluating the sentiment in Congress for stretching the restrictions to see if this sort of aid could also include continued military training

and even new helicopters. About two weeks ago, General Powell met with several Democrats the Congress is not in the mood to on the issue. One purpose of the meeting, in the office of Representative Ike Skelton, Democrat of

Elliott Abrams, the assistant sec-retary of state for inter-American ers in Congress add the request for affairs, is vice chairman of those S30 million. Under the administra-Carolina, and Dave McCurdy and

The basic discussion, Mr. Spratt request the administration is plan-

"We raised some problems with him, what the makeup of the fund-ing would be, what it would go for," he said.

Mr. Spratt said General Powell told them the money would be used for "maintenance of the contras in

The justification offered for the helicopters, Mr. Spratt said, was that they would be needed to deliver supplies. In addition, General Powell told the congressmen that the rebels had some "deferred maintenance expenses" involving

military equipment. Mr. Spratt, who has voted for contra aid in the past, said he would be willing to vote for funds ing to abandon them."

Missouri, was to gauge the reaction to provide the contras with food and clothing "I might even go for million for items other than food, rebels. But the administration medicine and clothing.

Missouri, was to gauge the reaction to provide the contras with food and clothing. "I might even go for million for items other than food, rebels. But the administration medicine and clothing.

Latin Leaders Pledge **Economic Cooperation** And Debt Reduction

leaders of eight Latin American na- Latin American countries. tions pledged Sunday to work toward a European-style Common first direct challenge to U.S. policy Market and ways of reducing their in a meeting that has been notable

The Acapulco Commitment for not immediately clear how the Peace, Development and Democra-eight countries planned to imple-cy," the presidents of Argentina, ment the proposal or what recy," the presidents of Argentina, ment the parpose.

Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panasponse, if any, the Reagan adminisma, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela tration would have. agreed to support any one of the eight nations that took measures to have recently made efforts to imlimit the servicing of its debt to its prove their relations, most notably

At the end of the three-day summit meeting, the presidents issued a litical refugees. But Latin Ameriformal call to leaders of industrialized countries for dialogue leading
to "overcoming obstacles to development, the readjusting of the
"Washington would like to conworld economy and the taking of decisions on peace and security." ■ Support for Cuba

Earlier, Larry Rohter of The New York Times reported from Acapulco: The Latin American leaders, in their first summit conference without U.S. participation, agreed that Cuba should be invited to rejoin regional organizations from which it was expelled more than two de-

cades ago. "There is a consensus among the into the inter-American system," President José Sarney of Brazil said

gional groups was "indispensable" to their normal functioning.

The decision was the only major surprise of the conference, which was called to discuss problems such as the conflict in Central America 60 percent of its budget share this and foreign debt totaling almost year to the 44 United Nations and

the 1960s following pressure by the United States.

ern Hemisphere's two major eco- al budget deficit, as well as a lack of nomic groups, the Inter-American support in Congress for the United Development Bank and the Latin Nations and many affiliated orga-American Association for Devel-nizations, these officials say.

tently opposed Cuban participa- to divide available money among tion in regional organizations and these organizations, with some offiled efforts to isolate Cuba diplo- cials saying that the United States matically. It argues that Cuba should give most to bodies it thinks should be considered a member of best serve U.S. interests and cut the Soviet bloc and should not be back severely on others. readmitted to hemispheric groups In every case, the United States until it installs democratic institutions, improves human rights and these organizations, which include agrees not to interfere in other countries' affairs.

Until recently, Mexico was the only Latin American country to maintain normal diplomatic and commercial relations with Havana.

2-Term Limit But in recent years, several other But in recent years, several other countries in the region have moved Is a Bad Idea to restore ties with Cuba

Diplomats said the initial proposal to invite Cuba to rejoin regional groups was made by Presi-Uruguay, and was strongly supported by Brazil and Peru. Only nezuela, which has had tense reations with Havana since the early 1960s because of Cuban support for Venezuelan guerrilla move-

ments, was said to have expressed

some reservations. "We think that the difficulties which separated Cuba from the re-gion have been overcome," a Brazilian diplomat said. "It is time for television interview with David

Cuba to come back." Mr. Castro has indicated his eagerness to participate in any regional forum. Addressing a conwas pushed to ratification by Re vention of Latin American publicans concerned over the four economists Thursday in Havana, terms won by a Democratic presihe expressed hope that the so-dent, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Reacer called Group of Eight would open ACAPULCO, Mexico — The its doors to participation by other

The presidents' action was the thus far for its efforts to avoid di-In a closing document called rect political confrontations. It was The United States and Cuba

> this month by reactivating an ment on immigration and po-

trol the pace and extent of this sort of thing," a diplomat said. Participants in the Acapulco

meeting said the presidents also discussed the possibility of moving the OAS headquarters from Washington to a Latin American coun-

opposition" to the idea, but that a



One official said that "there was Presidents Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, left, Alan García Pérez of Peru and Julio Maria Sanguinetti of Uruguay final position had not been taken. looking at the Managua opposition newspaper La Prensa.

presidents that we ought to struggle for the total integration of Cuba integration of Cuba integration of Shortfall Expected in U.S. Aid President José Samey of Brazil said Saturday. He said Cuba's presence in reFor 44 International Organizations

By Paul Lewis

New York Tomes Service WASHINGTON - The United States is expected to pay only about other international bodies to which Cuba was expelled from the Orit belongs, according to Reagan adanization of American States in ministration and UN officials.

The expected reduction in the U.S. contribution reflects pressure Nor is it a member of the West- 10 cut spending to reduce the feder-

opment and Integration.

As a result, the administration is grappling with the problem of how

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON -- President Ronald Reagan says that after leavdent Julio Maria Sanguinetti of ing office he "would like to start a vement" to repeal the constitu tional amendment that limits presidents to two terms.

Mr. Reagan, restating a past po-sition, said the limitation interfered with the right of the people to "vote for someone as often as they want The president discussed the

amendment and other issues in an

The two-term limit, established

the UN headquarters in New York, proved \$373 million, but with pay-the World Health Organization in ment of \$142 million deferred until Geneva, the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels and the Organization of American States.

from about 25 percent in the case UN-affiliated bodies such as the World Health Organization to over 60 percent for the OAS and the Pan American Health Organization. A decision on how to allocate funds will not be made until early December, when the Senate and

The U.S. share of the costs varies

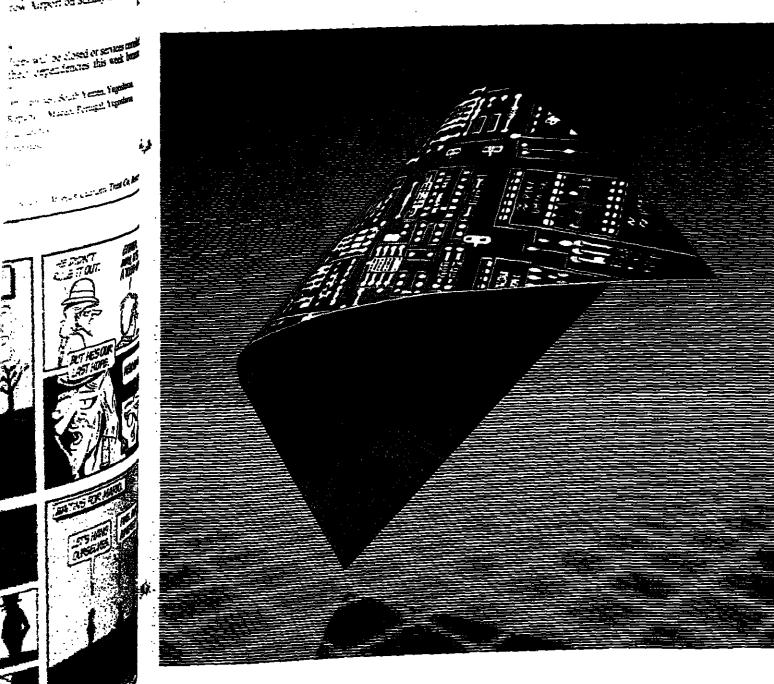
the House of Representatives re-solve differences over how much to spend on these organizations, President Ronald Reagan asked

Congress for \$571 million in the current financial year for international organizations. However, the Senate voted to appropriate only \$355 million while the House apAdministration officials say they

believe the final amount is likely to be close to the Senate figure of \$355 million, or 62 percent of what Mr. Reagan wanted.







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Herald Evic Cribune. Published With The New York, Times and The Washington Post

Mush From the Wimps

This Monday, Congress and the administration start trying to keep their timid promise to cut the federal budget deficit by a token \$30 billion. Just how timid and just how token can be gauged by comparing their promise with the economic plan that Jimmy Carter proposed in his last year in office. Here is bow the lead story in The Times described it on March 15, 1980:

President Carter, declaring that the nation's soaring inflation rate required a program of "pain" and "discipline," announced today that he would cut federal spending by \$13 billion to achieve a balanced budget next year and that he would impose an immediate fee on imported oil aimed at

raising gasoline prices 10 cents a gallon.
Jimmy Carter was fighting double-digit inflation, and all this seemed little and late. An editorial in The Boston Globe first appeared with a joke headline: "Mush From the Wimp." That was quickly revised to "All Must Share the Burden." The country has, since then, learned more about musi and wimps, and burdens. Mr. Carter didn't get his spending cut, even with a Democratic Congress. Still, two things stand out in a then-and-now comparison.

First, note that it would then have taken only \$13 billion in cuts to balance the budget. Now the gap is 10 times higher. If Congress comes up with all the supposed \$30 billion reduction, the 1988 deficit will still run more than \$130 billion. And even this

lings law would have gone into effect, requiring across-the-board cuts with no discretion. For weeks that harsh law looked like a shark in the water, to be avoided at all costs. It ended up looking more like a lifeboat. Without its deadlines, the negotiators might well

have dithered on indefinitely.
Second, note that President Carter at least tried. He was willing to ask for pain. discipline and a 10-cent gas tax. What is President Reagan willing to ask for? Nothing. He was willing, grudgingly at that, to bargain with Congress. And now, even after agreeing to spending cuts and revenue increases, he brandishes veto threats.

The agreed-on package is not deficit re-duction, only an outline of proposals that could bring reductions, of the supposed \$30 billion in 1988 and \$46 billion in 1989. Those figures include dubious, fuzzy and one-time amounts. The negotiators, acting together, could have made genuinely constructive reductions, like restraining Social Security in-creases for the well-to-do. Having failed to do so creates pressure on programs that literally put food in the mouths of the poor. Congress and the administration could

yet flesh out their outline into a real program, recognizing that all must share the burden. So far, with the president still so passive and House Democrats still so skittish, America's leaders are breathing new, plural life into Mush from the Wimps.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

So Who's Protectionist?

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology went shopping for a supercomputer this year, solicited bids and found that the two most attractive were for Japanese-made machines. Before it could conclude a deal, though, it got a letter from Bruce Smart, the undersecretary of commerce for international trade, warning that the Japanese products might be subject to anti-dumping legislation and, thus, added duties on the price. MIT got the point, and so did the companies, which withdrew their bids. MIT has now put its percomputer plans temporarily on hold.

Did the low Japanese offer constitute 'dramping?" In fact, it is widespread practice for computer companies in America and abroad to offer attractive start-up deals to universities. The benefits of training a generation of academic scientists on one's own system, rather than on a competitor's, are obvious. Selling or leasing a supercomputer to MIT would not only put a company's system on display, it would also mean a generation's worth of software written for that system by some of the world's best scientific minds. The Commerce Department is worried lest the U.S. supercomputer industry lose its technological edge over Japan — an edge that lies more in software than in machine power — in a worldwide supercomputer market that is expected to grow enormously. That the department would lean a little on MIT to buy American

is therefore not too surprising.
It is, however, a little embarrassing. Just last summer Washington concluded a tough agreement in which the Japanese reluctantly opened their government procurement pro-

includes the universities - to allow American supercomputers to compete on a fair basis. At the time, the United States could plausibly argue that its procurement process followed the same rules, since the military is required by statute to pick the cheapest bid. Recently, though, when the Defense Department was found to have adhered to that policy and bought Japanese machines for budgetary reasons, people on the Hill kicked up a fuss, causing defense officials to declare their procedure to be "under review."

There are some respects in which the U.S. companies that make only supercomputers are at a disadvantage when bidding against the broader-based Japanese companies, which can take a loss on one product to break into a market. Rather than confronting such questions, supercomputer companies have let the government apply buy-American pressure on their behalf. Free market forces are supposed to induce com-panies in such a situation to explore ways of competing more effectively, whether by grouping into consortia, as some high-tech manufacturers are experimentally doing, or by making their products more attractive abroad, as IBM, for example, has successfully done. By contrast, depriving research universities of the equipment they them-selves have determined represents the right ratio of price to capability is a peculiar way of ensuring continued technological domi-nance. It is equally bad for America's reputation for the kind of fair play it demands from its trading competitors.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Constituencies, Wake Up

ment has no domestic constituency and is therefore vulnerable to ruinous congressional budgetary cuts. But the department does have a constituency, although it is amorphous and diffuse. Every American traveler abroad is a constituent; so is every travel agent and every international airline. All who do business abroad are constituents; so is everyone who is involved in telecommunications, or foreign imports, sales or royalties. So is every American citizen who thinks of foreign policy as the shield of the republic. All these constituencies should be roaring with outrage, espe-cially at a Congress whose Democratic leaders miss no opportunity to fault President Reagan for neglecting diplomacy.

For starters there is Japan, where the rising yen has tempted thousands to visit ca, a fine way to reduce the U.S. trade deficit. For lack of personnel, the lines at U.S. consular offices in Tokyo stretch for blocks. Letters and articles in the Japanese press wonder whether the United States is

The cliche has it that the State Depart- motivated by racial discrimination. And it is not just in Japan. Thirteen consulates are marked for closing as a result of new cuts. State must absorb an \$84 million shortfall imposed by Congress - this after brutal cuts in two successive budgets. In that time, the department has also lost millions in buying power because of the 40 percent decline in the dollar's value.

Congressional slashers have an answer. They claim that State is miserably mismanaged and that its projected cut of 1,270 jobs is deliberately meant to stir alarm. But this claim ignores Congress's own micromanagement of State's budget; it imposes priorities —so much for embassy security, so much for new staff jobs —and then assails the department for "needlessly" closing consulates. It's a shame. And a folly, since a big

power's first line of defense is its diplomatic agents. Americans who rely on overseas offices of the State Department ought to raise their voices against a know-nothing assault by a Democratic Congress.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Turkey Sooner or Later

Turkey is an issue that the whole of the European Community wishes would just go away. It won't, and [this Sunday's] election won't make it any the more likely that it will. The election is there both to confirm Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in power and to legitimize Turkey's progress to democracy and hence to eventual membership of the EC.

It isn't democracy, of course, or not yet democracy as the rest of Europe might understand it. The timing of the election, the attempts to ban opponents, the continued imprisonment and torture of opponents of the regime are all there to buttress the case of those who would deny Turkey's place as part of Western Europe.
But that is the very last reason for openly

spurming Turkey's request for membership or for pouring scorn on its efforts to democracy. Those efforts are real. Turkey deserves, on grounds of practical politics as much as idealism, to be drawn more closely into Western Europe -- all the more so as the agreement on intermediate nuclear forces reemphasizes conventional defense and the

specter of American disengagement.

In bringing Greece into the EC the other members have made it difficult to refuse Turkey but impossible to accept her, given Greece's right of veto. Better to accept Turkish membership as a long-term aim but a short-term improbability. But then it becomes all the more essential to tie Turkey into economic arrangements and to encourage her along the civil path she is now pursuing.

- The Observer (Landan).

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RENÉ BONDY » Deputy Publisher » ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers » FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Circulation Director » ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Adventising Sales Director International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telen: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511, Tel.472-7768. Tt: RSS6928
Managing Dir. Asia: Mokaim Glom, 50 Glovester Rood, Hong Kong, Tel. 5-8610616. Telex: 61170
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S.A. pu capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Participe No. 61337
© 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.



The Hunt Is On for the Real George Bush

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush, who inspires jokes on television and satire in sophisticated comic strips, this year is also stimulating political journalists to produce some of the best biographical essays ever done about a presidential candidate.

Perhaps the most remarkable profile, in its depth, was written by Barry Bearak, Miami bureau chief of the Los Angeles Times, and on Nov. 22 occupied more than four full pages in that newspaper. A month earlier, Margaret Garrard Warner wrote an insightful cover story on Mr. Bush for Newsweck magazine. Back in October 1986, Walt Harrington broke much of the Bush trail in a profile for The Washington Post Magazine, and there

have been other good ones as well. These character studies reject the easy Bush caricature. "George Bush is no wimp," Mr. Bearak writes, "certainly not in any sense of cow-ardice. On the contrary, he is astonishingly resilient and persevering. Nor has he been untrue to his own sense of political ethics," to the val-

wes of his upbringing.

That rearing, in the security of wealth and social position embodied in the landmarks of his formative years, Greenwich, Kennebunkport, Andover and Yale, is light-years removed from the life experiences of most people in the nation he seeks to lead, it gives him what Mr. Harrington calls an "Old Worldly" air. "Born of this century, George Bush embodies much from the last," Mr. Bearak writes in his eloquent concluding paragraph. "He is a man of so much hesitance, yet a man always forging ahead — a man steadied by the voices of a simple and privileged world chanting inside him." Those voices — most important

that of his dowager mother, Doro-thy, still formidably on the scene have issued a variety of seemingly conflicting commands: Compete. George, but do not confront. Be ssful, but never boastful. Be considerate of others, but always remember who you are.

By David S. Broder

George Bush emerges in these por- in a cocoon," Mr. Bearak says. After loving close-knit family where he and the others lived "snug as larvae



the war, he and his wife, Barbara, World War II plucked him from a took off for Texas but spiritually never left home. Essentially uninterested in abstract ideas or theories, Mr. Bush has "never been immutably tied to the great currents of his time," Mr. Harrington observes. He also has been singularly free of the self-doubt which breeds skeptical

reflection or introspection. To search for a core of philosophy or belief in such a man, all three concinde, is fruitless. The point of the political quest for Mr. Bush is the quest itself, bonorably pursued. Public service is for him, as for his financier/senator father, as much an obligation as good manners. He has serenely survived many humiliations in a long political career, sustained by the af-fection he evokes without effort not only from family members but also from the hundreds, even thousands, of friends who warm themselves in his benign personality. The profiles make clear that Mr.

Bush has spent runch of his life pleas-ing others; he likes to be liked. Ron-ald Reagan is only the latest of many strong figures whose views he has internalized effortlessly as his own. Through six decades of life, he has successfully balanced extraordinarily high levels of both ambition and deference. The central mystery is what randards would surface once he had

president and no longer had anyone to whom he must defer. He would be civil, modest and

satisfied his ambition by becoming

Both Sides a

Will Have

To Give

By Jim Hoagland

BONN — Will Mikhail Gorba-chev sit down at the Washington summit as a wounded leader with

serious problems at home? Yes, and so will Ronald Reagan.

replies a senior West German official.

This a simation that is ripe for disaster

if they try to push each other too far. It

is also ripe for success if they recognize that they both need a compromise bigger than the Euromissile treaty.

This official and his French and

British counterparts want an expand-

ed compromise that includes new

protection for the Anti-Ballistic Mis-

sile Treaty that the two superpowers

signed in 1972. The view in Bonn at

high levels is that such a compromise is likely to come out of the summitial

The wish for a deal on the ABM

treaty is so strong in Europe that such predictions have to be examined with caution. But Mr. Gorbachev's decision

to stop to chat for a few hours with

Margaret Thatcher on his way to Washington reinforces this view. It

wasnington reinforces this view. It strongly suggests that he is pursuing European help in arranging a bigger deal at the summit and that he thinks he has a good chance of getting it.

This is not a case of Mama Europe

telling her two overgrown and loutish

neighbors to make nice. Europe's support for the ABM treaty as "the cornerstone" of arms control is based on strong self-interest rather than

high moral principle.

The theory behind the ABM treaty was that neither the Soviet Union nor

the United States could build a com-

pletely effective anti-missile screen. Each superpower could field enough

new missiles to overwhelm the other's

interceptor systems, and the inevita-

ble race to puncture the screen was

seen as dangerously destabilizing.
But the Soviet Union, without the restraints of the ABM treaty, could

build an anti-missile system that could contain the medium-sized nuclear ar- \(\) senals of Britain and France. These

countries also share West Germany's

fear that American and Soviet gener-

als armed with missile-interceptor sys-tems for their countries might be more tempted than they are now to try to

it off with Mrs. Thatcher in private in Moscow last March despite her rou-

tinely combative public declarations, may be playing for her help not so much at the summit but in the crucial period afterward when the meaning of

what he has or has not agreed to with

Mr. Reagan is being sorted out.

Like most political compromises, a summit deal beyond the treaty to

scrap medium- and shorter-range nu-

dear missiles will not emerge neatly or

in clear focus. Policy makers on this side of the Atlantic would be satisfied.

the Bonn official suggests, with a joint statement committing the superpower

ers to continue to observe the treatie

for another seven to 10 years, even if it

skirts the contentious issue of "nar-row" vs. "broad" interpretations.

Mr. Reagan would thus not be to quired to abandon his effort to reinter-

pret the treaty to permit testing and

deployment of key elements of his proposed space-based missile shield.

the Strategic Defense Initiative. Mr. Gorbachev's insistence that Mr. Rea-

gan formally renounce the broad in-

the abrupt adjournment of the Revk-

javik summit last year.
But some allied policy makers are beginning to feel that such a Soviet

concession might quickly turn out to

terpretation of the ABM treaty led to

Mr. Gorbachev, who apparently hit

fight limited wars in Europe.

considerate. But what else? On what issues of principle would a President Bush stake, or even sacrifice, his popularity? His record gives no real clues, so the question must be pressed in the coming campaign.

Ray Walker, a psychiatrist-cousin with no special fondness for Mr. Bush, and who appears memorably in Mr. Bearak's profile, suggests that Mr. Bush would strive to please public opinion but, equally, to gain the approval of his chosen political ad-visers. That means that close attention must be paid not only to the competence and character of those advisers but to the range of their experience and the breadth and diversity of their backgrounds. Campaigning to Republican audiences and consulting with world leaders, which is mostly what Mr. Bush has done for the last third of his life, does not guarantee a clear grasp of the not guarantee a clear grasp of the reality of people's lives.

It might not be a bad idea to ask Mr. Bush, at every opportunity, questions designed to test how much of that outside reality has penetrated the protective layers of personal serenity and social invincibility that the profilers depict at the heart of his extraordinary life. It is as important that he know us as that we know him. The Washington Post.

that is his very impulse. He is not in government so much to lead as to serve. He is politic, cautious and glad to be of use. A genteel upbringing has left its enduring stamp. His deep devotion is to good conduct, not the power of ideas. His urge is to accommodate, his great gift to blend in.

And it is the darndest thing, for what a singular life! Chapter by chapter, it is epic stuff. Top athlete. War hero. Yale man. Wildcatter. Millionaire. Off into politics. George Bush, born to privilege and blessed with ability, has lived what others merely dream.

Where many politicians have to manufacture and

Where many politicians have to manufacture and reinvent themselves, Mr. Bush is the genuine article. He was a star baseball player while Ronald Reagan

HE quintessential team player, George Bush is only played one in the movies. He was a daring fighter indistinguishable from the team. By temperament, pilot in the Pacific while Reagan flew simulated missions on the back lots of Culver City. Mr. Bush has been married to the same woman for 42

years and has free children who adore him; Mr. Reagan is divorced, with children he rarely sees. Mr. Bush is a devoted churchgoer; Mr. Reagan seldom feels the need.

Yet it is Mr. Reagan who so naturally marches in step Yet it is Mr. Reagan who so naturally marches in step to the cadences of God, family and country; who is the courageous sheriff busting through the saloon doors to meet a dare. And it is George Herbert Walker Bush, seven years the faithful sidekick, who is maligned for merely tagging along — George Bush who is reviled from the left and the right as a lap dog, a preppy and a wimp. — Barry Bearak in the Los Angeles Times.

Throw Out the Case Against Nuclear Disarmament

N EW YORK — The start toward real dis-I armament was made at the summit meeting in Reykjavik in October last year when Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev discussed accepting 1996 as the target date for the abolition of all nuclear arms. There has been speculation about their motives. One possible explanation is not given enough attention: that they might be uinely frightened by the prospect of a unclear war, no matter how remote the chance. Meanwhile, many proponents of the nuclear arms race maintain their line.

Does deterrence work? Its adherents believe that it is the existence of nuclear weapons which has preserved the peace between the great powers since 1945. That cannot be proved, but there are some strong arguments in favor. Peace would perhaps have been preserved in any event, but that would be even harder to prove. The central argument of the supporters of nuclear weapons can therefore possibly be conceded as correct.

A fallacy remains the assumption that what has happened before will persist indefinitely. It ignores the many risks involved in the nuclear arms race. In a way it is like playing Russian roulette. Instead of the world being safer the longer it has been at peace, it might be the other way round. The past success of

deterrence cannot determine future success.

Deterrence cannot exclude the risk of accidental war. That risk may be very small in a statistical sense, but it is greater than zero and is increasing. If the policy of deterrence were applied to crin fighting, one could imagine a police chief planting By Bernt Carlsson

explosives, all linked to a central push-button control, throughout a city. If a crime occurred anywhere, the whole city would be blown up. When 40 days without crime had passed, it might be taken as proof that crime had disappeared. If later the chief had only the unenviable choice between blowing up the city or letting everyone see that the deterrence mechanism was a fake, the police might be forced at great expense to revert to conventional patrolling. A first step might be to modify the system to one of flexible response: blowing up only those parts of the city in which crime occurred.

It has been removed that the abolition of medium.

It has been argued that the abolition of medium-range missiles would pull several rungs from the ladder of possible responses to aggression. Medium-range missiles are a more credible deterrent than long-range strategic missiles, it is said, and fewer missiles means fewer options. It is somehow thought that the Soviet Union would be more willing to accept the destruction of Moscow by a mediumrange missile launched from Western Europe than

by a strategic missile from North America. This ignores a basic maxim of Clausewitz that in war the will is directed at an animate object that reacts. It can safely be assumed that if a missile is heading for Moscow, whether strategic or medium range, the remaining minutes of Washington D.C. and command structures function.

disarmament is that it would upset the military balance in Europe, where the Warsaw Pact has

such superiority in conventional weapons.

Soviet conventional superiority was built up during the 1945-1950 era of U.S. nuclear monopoly. Western Europe was to be held hostage by the threat of invasion as a deterrent against the U.S. nuclear superiority. Subsequently the Soviet conventional superiority was given as the reason for the dependence of the West on nuclear weapons as a deterrence against the perceived Soviet conventional threat. A vicious circle was established.

At the global level, given the vast land boundaries of the Soviet Union, the alleged Soviet conventional superiority is somewhat mythical. But in view of the considerable current edge in numbers in Europe, it is accomishing that a popularity and deprived is astonishing that a populous and advanced entity such as Western Europe should not be able to match

the Warsaw Pact in conventional forces. One frequent argument in Western Europe is that nuclear weapons are cheaper than the alternative of conventional arms. The cost factor really is the most irrelevant of arguments in discussions of nuclear strategy. What price is reasonable to avoid nuclear war? To set cost against the end of humanity is really the most absurd and repugnant argument. It is the ultimate irresponsibility.

Swedish Social Democratic Party, is United Nations are numbered, assuming that Soviet early warning commissioner for Namibia. He contributed this comment, which expresses his personal views only, to the Another argument advanced against nuclear International Herald Tribune.

The writer, a former international secretary of the

The Drift to Denuclearization Is Well Under Way By Edward N. Luttwak

WASHINGTON — For once the importance of an arms control deal is not being overstated. Last week's INF agreement is important for a much greater reason than the withdrawal of a few hundred warheads. It marks, I believe, the beginning of a "post-nuclear" era, whose different strategic dangers are being ignored as the two sides argue over the details of verification.

Thousands of nuclear weapons may remain in this post-nuclear world, but they will no longer provide a realistic option for defending Europe, nor off-set the weakness of U.S. conventional forces elsewhere in the world. For this reason, Americans may have reason to regret the passing of the nuclear era, for all its obvious dangers.

The decline in the importance of nuclear weapons does not stem from the development of other, more powerful weapons. Nor does it reflect the recent growth in Soviet nuclear capabilities. Rather, it is a continuation of trends that have been evident for 20 years, ever since NATO replaced the strategy of massive retaliation with one of flexible response. This was the first great reduction in the role of nuclear weapons within the U.S.-Soviet military balance. Nuclear weapons were now to be kept in reserve in the event of imminent non-nuclear defeat.

Interestingly enough, flexible response was imposed on NATO at the very time when the superiority of U.S. intercontinental nuclear forces was at its peak, by every criterion of measurement. The Polaris forces of 41 submarines with 656 ballistic missiles had iust been completed and America possessed a force of 1,000 Minuteman missiles as against far fewer and much inferior Soviet sea- and land-based ballistic missiles. The U.S. advantage in manned bombers was even greater. If the balance in the respective destructive capacities had been the determining factor, 1967 should have witnessed a reaffirmation of massive retaliation rather than its repudiation. U.S. and NATO strategies have not changed officially in the past 20 years. But the role of nuclear weap-ons has relentlessly declined, and

spending for non-nuclear forces has increased sharply. Why? Nothing has changed in the physical realm, but everything has changed be-cause mentalities have changed. PubThis is the first of two articles.

Soviet military power as unlimited in enough. There, as everywhere else, the scope (a threat to "our way of life") political plausibility of extended dehave gradually given way to a less terrence against conventional threats threatening geopolitical conception—
in which such and such Soviet forces readiness to use nuclear weapons are seen as capable of invading this or that theater of war. Accordingly, the greater in the past than it is now, and response deemed appropriate these it is almost certainly greater now than days is also more discrete.

The drift to de facto denuclearization has exposed the political implausibility of the various U.S. nuclear guarantees, which are intended to dissuade foes from conventional attack by threatening an American nuclear response. Consider some examples:

 Until 1985, Quemoy and Matsu-islands claimed by Taiwan off the Chinese mainland — were to be held by nuclear counterattacks against non-nuclear Chinese artillery barrages under joint U.S.-Republic of China defense plans. At present, the notion that America would use nuclear weapons to defend Quemoy and Matsa seems absurd, but it was not so for the U.S. officials who approved those plans in the 1950s — although they might now look back in disbelief at

their thoughts of those days. The demclearization drift probably has progressed far enough to rule out the use of nuclear weapons for the defense of South Korea against a nonnuclear invasion from the north. That was still seen as a realistic contingency in the 1960s, and a definite reliance on nuclear weapons was not eliminated from U.S.-Republic of Korea defense

plans until well into the 1970s. Japan is still to be defended by nuclear weapons if its non-nuclear defense fails. Public discourse on the "nuclear umbrella" mostly refers to the dissussion of a Soviet nuclear attack. But that may not be the real threat, given the acute vulnerability of Hokkaido, the northernmost Japanese island, to a non-nuclear invasion from nearby Soviet territory. It is hard to believe that a U.S. president would authorize nuclear attacks against Soviet forces in response to a non-nuclear invasion of Hokkaido, or that such attacks would be acceptable to Ameri-

Europe remains the great ques-

lic perceptions of the threat inherent in tion mark. But the trend is clear against a non-unclear invasion was

> The best index of denuclearization at any one time is the size, quality and cost of the non-nuclear armed forces that the United States and the European members of the Atlantic alliance see fit to maintain. In the 1950s. the various potential fronts - in northern Norway, in Italy and in eastern Turkey, as well as the central front in Germany from the Baltic to the Austrian border --- were held only by scattered units to be deployed in long, thin lines. They provided a very poor defense against concentrated ar-mored thrusts, but they were ideal to trigger the nuclear bon the Soviet Union, which was the envisaged response to invasion at that time. Since then, NATO ground forces have grown in size and armament and their logistic capacity for sustained combat has increased.

it will be in the future.

The very fragility of the alliance defenses of the 1950s added to the credibility of massive retaliation. Similarly, the continuing increase in the capacity and sustainability of NATO combat canabilities not only signals but also promotes the continu vance of denuclearization. That is because the "robust" defenses that the European allies are forever being asked to provide would merely slow an invasion long enough to allow European parliaments and the U.S. Congress time to debate whether nu-

clear weapons should be used. That debate would produce only one answer: the exclusion of any use PARIS - M. Poincaré, the French

In the hands of a Hitler or a Pol Pot, nuclear weapons could certainly and Count Berchtold, Austro-Humretain a larger role in overall military balances than has ever been the case for U.S. nuclear weapons — because Kemal Bey, head of the Provisional adversaries would believe that such leaders would actually use them, recan public and congressional opinion. gardless of the consequences. Moreover, in potential nuclear con- the country [on Nov. 29].

frontations, Stalin and Mao conceded much less to the risk of nuclear reprisals than many other leaders might have done. Stalin ventured the 1948 Berlin blockade, and Mao attacked U.S. forces in Korea in 1950.

circumvented Pakistan, for example, has not been deterred by nuclear weapons from supporting a war

The writer holds a chair in strategy at the Center for Strategic and International Studies and is the author of "Strategy: The Logic of War and Peace." This comment was adapted for The Washington Post from a longer version that will appear in The Washington Quarterly.

Soviet capabilities, too, have been

against Soviet forces in Afghanistan. The Soviets still keep tactical nuclear-delivery means within the unit structure of every army division of from ruling out any research or usinon-nuclear combat forces is the best ing in space to wanting to negotiate with Mr. Reagan what kind of retentions. That, of course, is what makes the U.S. drift toward denuclearization possible - and also so difficult to reconcile with continued security in post-nuclear conditions.

be more apparent than real, a development that Mr. Gorbachev appears to bave understood. A successful summit ending with a vague but new joint endorsement of the ABM treaty would probably lead quickly to action in Congress to bind the United States to the traditional interpretation of the Nixon-Brezhnev accord.

If what German officials are hearing is correct, Mr. Gorbachev will take the high ground in England and in Washington, stressing that he has sig-nificantly moderated the Soviet position on the SDI and the ABM treaty and now needs movement from Mr. search in space is acceptable. But that approach could backfire it

Mr. Reagan concluded that Mr. Gorbachev is on the ropes more than Mr. Reagan is. "This is no time for power plays," says our acquaintance, the German official. Gorbachev tried it during the visit of George Shultz to Moscow, and the Americans were right to say no deal. He is still strong enough at home to do the same if Reagan pushes him too hard." The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1887; Marches in Quebec 1937: Talks on Colonies

NEW YORK - News from Quebec LONDON - Germany's insistent is startling. The Salvation Army de-clare that they will walk armed [on Nov. 30]. Mobs parade declaring that the Salvation Army will do nothing of the kind. Protestants at Toronto have vainly endeavored to persuade the commander-in-chief to countermand the order to parade, and rumor has it that Cardinal Taschereau has

1912: New Balkan State

attacking the Salvationists.

declined to warn Catholics against

remier; Marchese di San Giuliano, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, garian Minister of Foreign Affairs, have received telegrams from Ismail Government of Albania, announcing that the Albanian National Assembly proclaimed the independence of

demand for restoration of the colonies taken from her during the World War was considered for hours today [Nov. 29] at the momentous meeting in Downing Street of French Premier Camille Chautemps and French Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and other leading members of the British Cabinet Great Britain and France have agreed in principle, it was learned tonight, that part, but not all, of Germany's old colonial empire should be returned to her provided that she enters into an all-round peace settlement to hold up the threat of another general European war. 14 is possible a colonial conference mate be proposed as the best means of resettling the mandates whereby the old German colonial possessions passed under the control of France, Belginm, the United Kingdom, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.



oth Side Kuwait Offer Vill Have To Set Up To Give Supply Base

By Jim Hoagland NN Will Mithal Go heve six down as the Water it as a wounded the water is problems at home; and so will Ronald ke a senior West Germand a simuation that is injected by try to push each other now y try to push each other top, or you to push each other top, or you to push each other top, or you to han the Euronessle to, it dans the Euronessle to, it countries and his fresh sh countries and his fresh countries are wall to the countries of is outreat and his fresh extraordinate want and is compromise that inches is cition for the Anti-Ballistic freaty that the two sapulated in 1972. The view a because is that such a comme set in 1972. The view appearance is that said a some city to come out of the me is wish for a deal on the interest is so strong in Europe best increases have to be cramed incorp. But Mr. Gorbache/she top to chall for a few homorgaret. Thatcher a few homorgaret Thatcher a few homorgaret is a shington reinforces this in angly suggests that he is not open help in attanging the opean help in attanger 1b that the summit and that he has a good chance of prints this is not a case of blanks ints is not a case of Manal a ing her two overgrown ada, ghbors to make nice has oport for the ABM trang a merstone of arms countain

strong self-interest rather th moral principle The theory behind the ABNE as that neither the Some United States could hold to etely effective anti-meals is ach superpower could field to w missiles to overwhelm the derceptor systems, and the ine race to puncture the some zen as dangerously desability But the Soviet Union with countries also share West Gene car that American and Some its armed with missile-mira tems for their countries might be complete than they are now by light limited wars in Europe

Mr. Gorbaches, who appears e off with Mrs. Thatcher in pine Moscow last March despite he: timely combative public deduc cars be playing for her help a much at the summit but mike period afterward when the mean what he has or has not sented p Mr. Reagan is being sometime Like most poblical commissi success deal beyond the tag

saran measum- and shore on Car mustics will not energy an clear focus Palicy miles at acts of the Atlante would be see the Bonn official suggests when (7) to comme to there is for another seven to 10 vent of saids the actionnous issed? see " is "book" merpense

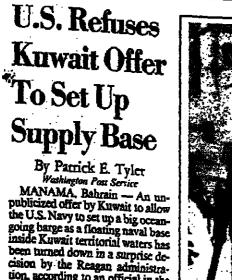
auted to abandon his floring ores the treats to permit the der leverent of key denoted क्रान्य क्रायक्ता **व्यक्त** the Strategy Defense interes Cicapachas's mastered on Ri san formally renormer the inof the ABM man the array! adjournment diffe 20th surning loss test.
But some affect that sub-the

the state of the country and ment that Mr. Gorieder with a vague but the Trobable lead amoth to the Carrier of the Carrier Vigor Branch Link It what Gener Months in a self-see Mr. Order and the SDI and the Alli Raylan He will post to the

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D 50 YEARS 460

locations secret. To protect the barges, the navy is using trained "guard dolphins" to



been turned down in a surprise decision by the Reagan administration, according to an official in the region.

The U.S. military command in the Gulf - which has made highly effective use of two other barges elsewhere in the waterway as floating fortresses aimed at countering

Iranian mine threats and speedboat attacks against U.S.-protected shipping — is known to have wanted such a facility inside Kuwaiti waters. Last month, Rear Admiral larold J. Bernsen, commander of the Middle East Force, told Westera officials that a new base was planned for waters near Kuwait. Last spring, after months of con-centrated Iranian attacks against Kuwaiti shipping, the sheikhdom approached the United States and

the Soviet Union seeking protection. The United States placed 11 Kuwaiti tankers under the U.S. flag and naval protection, but Kirwait consistently asserted its sovereignty by refusing to allow U.S. ships into its territorial waters. In turning down Kuwait's offer

of a facility, the Reagan administration apparently expressed new concerns about the ability to pro-tect the barge and other targets inside Kuwaiii waters from Chinese-built Silkworm missiles that Iran has used successfully against Kuwaiti shore facilities and tank-ers. The missiles can bit targets up

to 50 miles (80 kilometers) away.

The change in the U.S. position caused some key Kuwaiti officials estraints of the ABM men, a mid an anti-missile system in the medium-sized men.

Straint the medium-sized men, against Silkworms, were now trying to disengage themselves, citing security concerns, from any commitment to defend Kuwait.

The importance of the Kuwaiti offer and the U.S. response, in the view of a number of Western and Arab officials, is that it focuses attention on the distinction be-tween the narrow U.S. role of escorting the reflagged Kuwaiti tankers and the much larger implicit policy of containing the seven-year Gulf War and protecting Arab Guif states.

Kuwait, the official said, had offered to moor an ocean-going barge in territorial waters between its main oil port and the entrance to the port channel. The facility, as force for much of this decade. big as a football field, would have enabled the navy to preposition supplies, ammunition, spares, fuel to service the U.S. ships involved in

"Earlier on, the Americans wanted to be in a better military posi-Mr. Research would the new formers of the contract of the offi-U.S. warships and facilities in its territorial waters just as Iran escalated the Gulf War with successful Silkworm strikes on targets inside

> "The Americans pulled back," the official said, adding: "They don't want to be put in a position where they've got to defend Kuwait should something happen."
> "I don't believe anybody is going to defend Kuwait in a real crisis."

The official pointed out that during former Defense Secretary Ca-spar W. Weinberger's tour of the Gulf in September, officials traveling with Mr. Weinberger reassured Kuwaiti officials that Kuwait would not find itself alone if Iran staged a direct attack on Kuwaiti

territory.

With Mr. Weinberger's replacement by Frank C. Carlucci, the official said, "I don't sense the same American commitment we had in the past."

Last month, Iran struck two tankers — one flying the U.S. flag and the other owned by U.S. interests — and a key Kuwaiti oil load-

The United States retaliated for the strike on the U.S.-flag vessel, but drew a distinction between that attack and the missile strike on Kuwait's Sea Island Terminal that Secretary of State George P. Shultz termed "an attack on Kuwait."

The barge operations are handled in highly classified channels to give the bases as low a profile as possible, sources said. Gulf-based supply companies that service the barges are instructed to barrees are instructed to barre barges are instructed to keep their

patrol the waters near them day and night, Western sources said.

Convoy Leaves Gulf

The Defense Department said Saturday that the 19th U.S. Navy escort of reregistered Kuwaiti tankers moved safely through the Strait of Hormuz and out of the Gulf on The troop issue is believed to Saturday. Pewers proported from Saturday, Reuters reported from



Curfew Is Reimposed in Bangladesh

DHAKA, Bangladesh - The police reimposed curiews and paramilitary police stepped up patrols in five cities after President Hussain Mohammed Ershad proposed talks with his opponents on fresh

on trucks began patrolling streets of the capital to enforce the curfew, and a police spokesman said the city was by and large peaceful.

The police said 14-hour curfews were reimposed in Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Narayanganj and Rajshahi at 4 P.M. The curfews had been lifted for

Paramilitary police with machine guns mounted

The new curfew followed a proclamation of a

state of emergency by General Ershad on Friday night. He said the country faced internal strife, insecurity and economic problems. In a national broadcast Saturday, General Ershad offered talks with the opposition and promised free and fair voting in early elections.

He also said he would not impede any political party seeking to change the constitution after win-ning a mandate. "But I will not submit to terrorism," he said, referring to violence during opposition-led general strikes in past weeks.

A few hours before the broadcast, General Ershad met the country's top military commanders. All Bangladeshi newspapers prominently pub-

Saudis, in Move Influenced by Iran, To Remove 10,000 Pakistani Troops

di Arabia is sending home some cent of the Pakistani troops were 10,000 elite Pakistani troops who Shiites and asked Islamabad to rehave been a little-known but signif-icant part of the Saudis' defense Pakistan said it would not do since

The move underlines the two the Pakistani Army. Sunni Moslem countries sensitivThese officials say there have a recent diplomatic reception the mes to their Shifte neighbor, Iran, been reports that Saudi Arabia told and to Iran's influence on the Shifte Pakistan it wanted to use the Pakistan is said to have openly boasted that Pakistan it wanted to use the Pakistan is said to have openly boasted that both countries. It is another sign of the confusion in the Moslem world caused by Iran's radicalism.

Since the early 1980s, Pakistan has kept an elite tank brigade sta-tioned in Saudi Arabia at the kingdom's request to help defend against outside attack, ostensibly from Israel. There is an unspoken assumption that the highly mobile tank brigade was also intended to provide an extra measure of securiry for the Saudi royal family.

But the contract arrangement, which provided diplomatic and economic benefits to Pakistan, has been dissolving in the last year and

According to Pakistanis and dip-lomats in Islamabad, the trouble over the troops arose when it became clear that they might become embroiled in the tensions between Iran and Saudi Arabia growing out of the Iran-Iraq war. The Saudis

are strong backers of Iraq.
One official said Saudi Arabia
even indicated that it wanted to use the Pakistani troops to confront Iranian forces directly. But Pakistan, which has a long

border with Iran and a 15 percent Shiite population, sees grave dan-gers in confronting Iran. Sandi Arabia has also become

more wary of Shiite influence in its own country, notably after the vio-lence on July 31 involving Iranian Shiites during the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

Pakistan's role in defending Saudi Arabia is a highly sensitive topic, about which Pakistani military experts and foreign diplomats in Isiamabad are reluctant to comment.
One Pakistani official familiar with the issue played down the Sau-

di decision not to renew the agreement, which ends in December, that has kept the Pakistanis in Saudi Arabia. 11 was a contract for a fixed period, and now it is over," he said. The Saudis are raising their

Other Pakistanis and diplomats say the situation is much more complex; they say the heightened tensions in the Gulf region, fueled by the Iran-Iraq war, are forcing basic Saudi and Pakistani interests

have first surfaced about a year or a

By Richard M. Weintraub year and a half ago, according to officials. The Saudis reportedly beISLAMABAD, Pakistan — SauISLAMABAD, Pakistan — SauISLAMAB the Shiites are an integral part of

> stani troops as a front-line force to he could "bring a million Shiites help Saudi Arabia's ally, Iraq, or to confront Iranian forces should the hour." war spill over to Saudi Arabia or its

Pakistan has traditionally tried to maintain close relations with Iran while also building diplomatic and military bridges to the Arab End 52-Day Strike world. In addition to Saudi Arabia, Pakistani trainers, advisers, technical experts or troops are also pre-sent in Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, and Jordan.

The Pakistanis are the Prussians of the Moslem world," said tus, he said, has given them a significant flow of hard currency and diplomatic influence in the Arab one observer. That mercenary sta-

But Iranian fundamentalist miliwith Pakistan several times recent- appealed to the strikers Thursday ly. At one point last summer, there after Palestinian guerrillas mount-Quetta by Iranian commandos northern Israel. Only the army ra-against opponents of Ayatollah dio station, which was not on Ruhollah Khomeini who had made strike, broadcast news of the attheir way to Pakistan.

emerged as a force in the already tumultuous Pakistani political

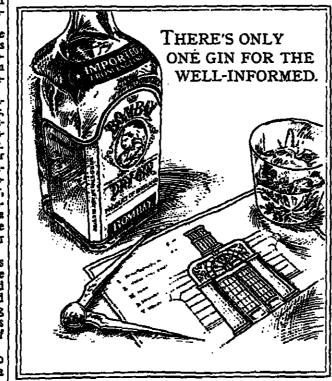
Iran makes little effort to hide its willingness to support Shiites else-where in the Moslem world, and at

New York Times Service JERUSALEM -- Israel's state-

run radio and television stations resumed broadcasting Friday after

The striking employees agreed to return to work late Thursday night

wage increase will go to arbitration. The director general of the tancy has spilled across the border broadcasting authority, Uni Porat, were major attacks in Karachi and ed an attack on an army base in



INTERNATIONAL TOUS LES JOURS DE 12 H A 19 H. SAMEDI ET DIMANCHE DE 10 H A 19 H. NOCTURNES LES 8 ET 11 DÉCEMBRE DE 12 H A 22 H. RESERVÉ AUX PROFESSIONNELS LE 4 DÉCEMBRE DE 10 H A 19 H ET TOUS LES MATINS SAUF LES WEEK-ENDS DE 10 H A 12 H.

A Critical Moment for Soviet Afghan Role

By John Kilner

New York Times Service KABUL, Alghanistan - The Soviet Union's eight-year intervention in Afghanistan is at a crucial moment, Western diplomats here Western diplomats in the two capiand in Moscow say, with Moscow increasingly desperate to find a way to pull out its 115,000 troops at a time when the Afghan regime is losing ground to the Islamic rebels.

Afghanistan is expected to be a major topic at the coming summit conference between the Soviet flatly, Without Soviet troops, I am leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and convinced this government could President Ronald Reagan, with re-not last six months." ports circulating in diplomatic circles that the Soviet Union may of- an end-game," said another diplo-fer a timetable for a 12-month mat in Kabul, where oxen and withdrawal in exchange for a halt women washing vegetables share in U.S. aid to the rebels. the sparse pools of Kabul River

Mr. Gorbachev has called his

U.S. Legislators Urge More Aid for The Dhilimain of the war in the next tense of the war in the next te The Philippines

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - A bipartisan group of legislators, fearful of the consequences of mounting economic problems on the fragile democracy of the Philippines, have called on President Ronald Reagan to put together the equivalent of a Marshall Plan to channel \$1 billion tic against the guerrillas, to con-cede the vast countryside to the more a year to that country over the next five years.

Although the United States has a stake in continued access to mili-tary facilities at Subic Bay Naval Station and Clark Air Base, they said an issue of principle was in volved that was even more important --- whether peaceful democratie change can succeed in the Third

other four major cities.

If President Corazon C. Aquino's "people power" revolu-tion of February 1986 should fail. they wrote Saturday in a letter to Mr. Reagan, it would be a crush-ing blow to millions who seek democracy in their own countries."

The lawmakers group is made up of Jack F. Kemp of New York, a member of the House Appropria-tions Committee and a Republican presidential candidate; Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, chairman of the House subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs; Alan Cranston, Democrat of Califormia, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on East Asian and Pa-cific Affairs, and Richard G. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The White House acknowledged eccipt of the letter and was "sympathetic to the complaint," spokesman said.

troops moved into the country at the end of 1979 to stop infighting among the local Communist rulers. Instead, they sparked guerrilla re-sistance by Islamic rebels. tary effect, the psychological effect on their morale and confidence is

But the dilemma for Moscow, coormous. tals agree, is that the withdrawal of Coinciding with the military Soviet troops would now almost inevitably mean the collapse of the viet leaders with General Najib, government headed by Lieutenant according to diplomats and offi-cials in Moscow.

This is the beginning of the end," a Western diplomat here said General Najib - in accordance carries no family name—is coming reconciliation," at least two-thirds to be regarded as a difficult kind of of its roughly 1,500 members are ally: one who is politically and milespected to be party loyalists, dip-"There's a real sense that we're in itarily weak, but determined to act lomats in Kabul say. strong and independent

flexible and accommodating at a water in the center of town, while country's involvement in Afghanistan a "bleeding wound." Soviet the surrounding mountains, throwing out sparkling heat flares to pectedly declared himself head of the Revolutionary Council - in ward off ann-aircraft missiles. effect Alghanistan's president —at the end of September. He was already the general secretary of the Communist Party, known here as

the People's Democratic Party of the war in the past year, diplomats and military experts say.

Guerrillas were downing Soviet and Afghan aircraft with Stingers Afghanistan. Now, General Najib is to convene on Monday a traditional Af-ghan gathering, called a Great Asat a rate of more than one a day at sembly, to adopt a new

one point, according to intelligence estimates last summer. This level of Under the constitution, the preseffectiveness has forced the Soviet idency is to become all-powerful, Union to abandon the helicopter and the Great Assembly is expectgunship raids that were its best tac- ed to elect General Najib to the

The calling of the Great Assembly, in the past a gathering of tribal chieftains, notables and village elrebels and to concentrate their forces in defending Kabul and the ders in times of crisis, has prompt-

"A year ago, rebel morale was pretty low, they were crying out for help," said a Western diplomat in Kabul. "As well as the purely mili-

pli that will make it difficult for Moscow to abandon him. General Najib has been under considerable pressure from the Sonumabout is a growing sense of viet Union to pursue what is called disillusionment among ranking Sotion," reaching out to dissidents, as well as to stop the feuding between rival factions of his own party. Although the Great Assembly is bewith local Pushtun tradition, he ing billed as a means of "national reconciliation," at least two-thirds

Thus, after promising to be more Explosions in Kabul

Four explosions rocked Kabul meeting with the Soviet Foreign on Sunday in an apparent rebel Ministry's chief Middle East ex-pert, Yuri M. Vorontsov, he unex-a national assembly meeting, Renters reported from Kabul.

The blasts shook the hall where General Najib was addressing 1,500 delegates. Foreign journalis present heard planes taking off from Kabul airport and flying over the city minutes later. It was not immediately clear where the explo-sions occurred.

2 East Berliners Swim Out

The Associated Press BERLIN - Two 22-year-old East Berliners fled unharmed to West Berlin on Friday by swimming across a canal. The police in West Berlin said the two men, wet and cold, walked into a bar after their swim and were taken to the West Berlin police.

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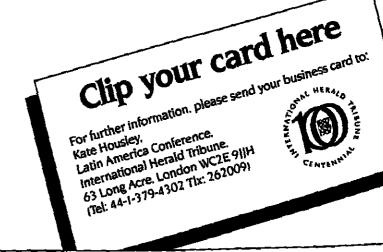
Latin America: Towards Renewed Growth

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French Police Arrest **Leftist Terrorist Chief**

By Steven Greenhouse
New York Times Service

PARIS — The French police have arrested the last leader of Direct Action, the leftist terrorist group that shook France for years officer, "I am Max Frerot." Mr.

The police said Saturday that two officers captured Maxime Frerot has been living in cellars and Frerot, who was France's most garages since the arrests of the othwanted fugitive. Friday night after a routine identification check that

The police said he was responsicrupted into a gunfight in an underground garage in Lyon. Mr. Frèrot, 31, had long been considered the mastermind of Direct Action bomb attacks.

The police said the arrest of Mr. Frérot, a former paratrooper who had been in hiding for 20 months, would in effect shut down the organization, formed eight years ago.

In February, four other leaders of Direct Action were arrested in a months before, the group took re-sponsibility for the assassination of Georges Besse, the chairman of Re-

When the police officers ap-proached Mr. Frerot, they asked for identification, and Mr. Frerot, who had a stolen driving license, opened fire, the police said.

One officer, Marc Baquero, re-turned fire and missed Mr. Frérot,

Device in U.K. Store Defused

Agence France-Presse LONDON --- Bomb disposal experts defused a small incendiary evice hidden in a cigarette packet at Selfridge's department store in London, police said. The homemade device was found on a shelf in the women's clothing depart-ment, which was packed with Saturday afternoon shoppers.

TITLE

MANAGER - LABORATORY

MANAGING DIRECTOR

AREA MANAGER

SERVICES

but then subdued him after a 10minute struggle on the garage floor. A taxi driver who heard the scuffle came to Mr. Baquero's assistance.

Then Mr. Frérot told the police with dozens of bombings and the Baquero said he did not at first shooting of police officers and recognize Mr. Frérot, who had business leaders.

According to the police, Mr.

police headquarters in July 1986 that killed an inspector in a special task force against organized crime.

Direct Action also was suspected of being responsible for attacks on the European Space Agency, the aircraft manufacturer Dassault, the Elf-Aquitaine oil company, Interpol and Bank Leumi of Israel.

In 1983, Direct Action members farmhouse hideaway 60 miles (100 killed two police officers in a Paris kilometers) south of Paris. Three group have been charged in the 1986 slaying of the Renault chairman; Direct Action also took responsibility for the January 1985 assination of René Audran, a general in charge of arms procure-

(Continued from Page 1) not entitled to diplomatic immur ty and could not leave the country

without being questioned. He escaped arrest last summer after apparently receiving a tip-off from the French Foreign Ministry. where officials were worried about potential diplomatic repercussions of tough anti-terrorist policies pursued by Charles Pasqua, Mr. Chirac's interior minister.

A motorcade taking Mr. Gordji
He said that Mr. Waite, who disto court drove out of the Iranian appeared in Beirut in January, was

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SALARY

PARIS: Iranian Leaves Embassy for Questioning After 5-Month Deadlock

Embassy and through French police cordons a day after the arrival in Paris of the two French journalThe information about the ists released Friday in Lebanon, Jean-Louis Normandin, 36, and Roger Auque, 31.

Mr. Auque said that his captors also held most other Western hosbury, and at least two Americans hostages suffered very much." who were suffering severely. He said that Mr. Waite, who dis-

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Varies

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ISSUES)

2,600

6,000

1,400

950

820

320

72

82

12,000

210,000

6.300

360

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1.270

12,000

16,000

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990

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1<u>,</u>270

SAVINGS

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Varies

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ISSUES)

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+ 13 FREE SAVINGS

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Varies

The Korean has given few details

Americans, Mr. Auque said, came from a South Korean diplomat, Do oger Auque, 31.

Chae Sung, with whom he shared a cell for two weeks before the latter's release last month.

The diplomat, Mr. Auque said, tages, including Terry Waite, the had seen other hostages and report-envoy of the archbishop of Canter-ed that "above all the American

Roger Anque, left, and Jean-Louis Normandin, two French hostages who were kidnapped by a pro-Iranian group in Lebanon, on their arrival at Orly Airport in Paris on Saturday.

publicly about his captivity or his Captors. The French hostages' release was handled by the Revolutionary Jus-

tice Organization, which also to an agreement with federal offi-claims to be holding two U.S. hos-tages: Joseph J. Cicippio, an offi-cial of the American University of ment. You can be sure that what Beirut, and Edward A. Tracy, 57, you will have done is good."

CUBANS: Hostages Freed

(Continued from Page 1)

said Mr. Echevarria, an English reacher at the Atlanta prison. He said the Cubans asked him to request that four persons closely involved with the Cuban situation be present at the signing of any final agreement to end the stale-

The four are Representative John R. Lewis, Democrat of Georgia, whose district includes the prison; Marvin Shoob, a U.S. District Court judge who has presided in many of the Cuban inmates' cases; and Gary Leshaw and Carla Dudek, civil rights attorneys who are members of the Coalition to Support Cuban Detainees.

total surprise" to the anthorities. said a Justice Department spokes-

man. Tom Stewart. Mr. Stewart said the freed hostages had been given preliminary physical examinations and appeared to be in good health.

In Oakdale, a videotaped appeal in Spanish by a Cuban-born bishop. Agustin Roman, urging the Cu-bans to liberate their hostages, was aired three times Sunday morning on eight television monitors at the detention center.

"I come with the hope that all of employees of the jail, return to their ramilies," histop koman told the prisoners. "I want you to release the prisoners who are in your custody, and I want you to demonstrate to the world the good will that every Christian should have in his chemical."

Asked to define the Kremlin leader's security policy, a Soviet arms specialist, Viktor P. Karpov, said, "We are for weapons reductions—conventional, nuclear, chemical." families," Bishop Roman told the

His message continued, referring

ASIA: Exodus of Talent Leaves a Void for Some Nations

(Continued from Page 1) tension between Malays and Chi-

The Malaysian government recently arrested dozens of people, banned public rallies and closed three newspapers. It said the action was necessary to prevent possible racial conflict

Megat Junid Megat Ayub, the Malaysian deputy minister of home affairs, told Parliament last month that the government was "not concerned with people leaving the

Diplomats in Kuala Lumpur said that the governing coalition in which Malays are the dominant partner, regarded migration of Chi-

ese as a safety valve to reduce there had been "a very large-scale their numbers and influence, However, a Western banker said

it meant a serious loss of talent and money for the country. Since 1980, more than 10,000 migrant visas have been issued to Singapore residents by Australia, Canada and the United States, with the overwhelming majority for Austra-

Australian officials said that about 1,550 migrants from Singapore became permanent reside of Australia in 1986 and that the number would be higher this year.

Many Singapore migrants say that although living standards are among the highest in Asia, they are seeking better housing and quality of life, a more liberal education for their children and an escape from pervasive government controls. Mr. Lee said that, in the past, Singapore had succeeded in attracting many people from abroad but now found that Canada and

Australia were competing aggres-To retain its population and gain new migrant talent from Hong Kong and elsewhere, he said, Sin-

gapore would have to offer them more satisfying lives. Bill Hayden, the Australian foreign minister, recently said that since Fiji's armed forces took power in May, saying they were deter-mined to entrench the political

dominance of indigenous Fijians, 2 Vietnam Units

Leave Cambodia

MOC BAL Vietnam - A division of soldiers crossed into this border town on Sunday as part of a program of Vietnamese troop withdrawals after almost a decade of fighting in Cambodia.

Two army divisions totaling about 20,000 men were involved in the pullout. Half came from the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh by road and the rest left by ship from Kampong Som. Vietnam and Cambodia are call-

ing it the biggest of six annual troop reductions since 1982. The two countries said it signaled the Vietnam Army's intent to leave Cambodia entirely by 1990-

the Indians in the temporary category would probably settle in Australia or other countries. Several thousand Indians had also left Fiji for New Zealand, Canada and the United States, they added.

ernment's Development Assistance Bureau said that migration frequently offered benefits to residents of small Pacific islands such as Western Samoa, Tonga, Kiri-bati, Tuvalu, Cook Islands and

But the study warned that the most-skilled people might leave, "denuding the local skilled-labor

development. This had already happened in

the Cook Islands and Niue.

movement" of professionals and businessmen out of Fig.

Officials in Canberra said nearly all the people leaving Fiji were In-The officials said that many of

"There will still be a racial problem in Fiji," he said, "but the country will have lost its most dynamic and best-educated elements?

A study by the Australian gov-

Under the scrutiny of party spe-cialists, several initiatives started by Mr. Gorbachev's predecessors have taken a beating including the 1979 decision to send Soviet troops nto Afghanistan.

The stockpiling of nuclear weap-ons orchestrated by U.S. and Soviet leaders in the 1970s and 1980s even though these weapons con-sume a small percentage of military

MOSCOW: Impact of Gorbachev

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Gorbachev has clearly raised the consciousness of Western naduced arsenals of strategic nuclear too, favor nuclear deterrence. missiles and bombers, especially after he proposed deep cuts in miclear weapons at the summit meeting in October 1986 in Reykjavík. He has also given unusual expo-sure to Kremlin thinking on na-

tional security policy, which is usu-ally rigidly held secret, and some policies have taken surprising Soviet officials have buttressed

The Cubans in Atlanta apparantity released the four hostages as a that only "reasonable sufficiency" their public call for drastic weapons reductions with the argument goodwill gesture. The move was "a in conventional and nuclear arse nals on both sides is needed.

Soviet and Western specialists are still groping for the levels of weaponry that constitute an adequate defense, however, particularly in the area of conventional arms, where Soviet bloc forces hold a considerable numerical advantage and where sharp cutbacks are crucial to Moscow's efforts to reduce military spending

in his tenure in office, Mr. Gorbachev's national security policy has been regarded as a matter of trial and error, with the intermedithose who are there in your hands, ate-range missiles treaty emerging as the first successful venture.

Asked to define the Kremlin

Besides abolition of all nuclear weapons, added Mr. Karpov, who heads the Foreign Ministry's disar-mament agency, "the overall aim is to reduce to levels that would ren-

der a conventional attack impossible on both sides." Mr. Karpov said the intermediate nuclear forces treaty should give an impetus to other arms negotiations that Moscow hopes to seal with the Reagan administration.

including an accord to cut long-range missiles on both sides by 50 percent, an agreement on steps toward a ban on nuclear testing, an agreement to cut chemical weapons and an agreement in principle to reduce conventional arms.

But the strategy, defined by other Soviet officials as a move toward "minimal sufficiency" in nuclear and conventional weaponry, exists more on paper than in practice.

Moscow seems reluctant to take moves on its own toward "minimal sufficiency." There is no evidence of curbacks in military spending or in weapons programs under Mr. Gorbachev's leadership. Mr. Gorbachev's security policy started with a review of earlier decisions.

spending in both countries.

The worldwide elimination of

Gorbachev's two years of playing nuclear weapons, advocated puban active role in national security licly by Mr. Gorbachev, is widely

viewed as unlikely. One obstacle is strong objections raised publicly in the West, partictions and their arms experts with plarly by British and French leadhis view that both superpowers ers, who strongly advocate the nu-

could remain secure with vastly re-clear deterrent. Soviet hard-liners, "Nuclear weapons are the only thing that gives the U.S.S.R. superpower status," a Western arms spe-cialist said. "Without them, it

would be a Third World economy."

Another obstacle to further denuclearization in Soviet eyes is President Reagan's plan to build a space-based defense shield against nuclear weapons.

The Strategic Defense Initiative commonly called the "star wars" program, is viewed as a major threat to Soviet security since, if successful, it would stop Soviet nuclear weapons from reaching American soil in retaliation for an

American first strike. It also poses a threat to Mr. Gor-bachev's efforts to change the Soviet economy, since any effort to respond by developing a Sovies nuclear-defense system would drain resources needed for overhauling civilian industries. Thus, Mr. Gorbachev has linked cuts in strategic arsenals on both sides to some restrictions in the "star wars"

Despite the attack against heavyhanded military decisions, an unushal coalition of Soviet military officials has rallied behind the move for deep cuts in nuclear arsenals, indicating strong support of Mr. Gorbachev's policy.

The new defense minister, General Dmitri T. Yazov, publicly supported the intermediate nuclear forces and strategic treaties in a speech on Nov. 7. And the army chief of staff, Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, played a key role in the Geneva negotiations on the in-

termediate-range missiles treaty... The shift in the Soviet stance on medium-range missiles since Leo-nid I. Brezhnev's rule offers a rare insight into a Kremlin cost-effec-

tiveness study in the making. In one of its most disputed decisions, the party leadership under.
Mr. Brezhnev began the SS-20 de v
ployments in 1976. Despite angry
objections from the West, the deployments continued for five years. 1981, in Soviet Europe alone. 243 SS-20s were in place. In Soviet Asia, at least 170 more would eventually be stationed.

The response from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, apparently not anticipated by the Krem-lin, cost Moscow dearly. In London, Bonn and Paris, governments that had displayed a certain sympathy to Soviet politics fell to more conservative ones. Across Furope, anti-war movements with close ties to Moscow fluttered like punctured balloons.

In 1983, NATO began deployments across Western Europe of two new weapons systems — cruise nissiles and Pershing-2s.

Mr. Karpov, the Soviet arms exthe Pershing-2s, along with the n to other arms talks, as the main Soviet interest in rushing the intermediate nuclid

SDI: U.S. Decides Test Limits Are Not a Major Hurdle

(Continued from Page 1)

would interfere with only a handful of tests of Strategic Defense Initiative technology out of dozens envisioned before 1995, according to administration officials.

Several officials in the administration, including Admiral William
J. Crowe Jr., the chairman of the
Joint Chiefs of Staff, think it may be possible to negotiate limits on testing without fatally compromising "star wars" research.

Admiral Crowe disclosed his view at a secret meeting last month of Mr. Reagan's senior arms control advisers, officials said. At issue was a Soviet proposal to

open negotiations on rules that would govern future tests of space-based defenses — for example, a SDI limits remains "no." restriction on the brightness of any laser tested in space to a fraction of Department officials, including the power that would be needed to Paul H. Nitze, a senior arms con-

shoot down enemy missiles.

At the White House meeting,
Admiral Crowe told Mr. Reagan
that the Soviet proposal was worth

The debate at that meeting was part of a broader disagreement that has dogged the administration since 1983 and is expected to resurface at the summit meeting in Washington: Is there a way for the Reagan administration to satisfy Mr. Gorbachev's demands for some limits on the Strategic De-

fense Initiative in return for deep cuts in strategic offensive arms? Mr. Reagan has signaled in sev-

Some White House and State

serious consideration and should suggest that the two sides are not as not be "dismissed out of hand." suggest that the two sides are not as far apart as believed.

Although Mr. Reagan was not persuaded, Admiral Crowe directthe latest Soviet proposal, if accepted his staff to begin studying the Soviet proposal, officials said.

ed, would preclude a few planned SDI tests, dozens could go forward.

But the State Department study concluded that the Soviet proposal was nevertheless flawed some of the methods it proposes for measuring specific tests were un-workable, Moscow has said its proposal is negotiable.

Mr. Nitze has long argued that a U.S.-Soviet agreement on what kinds of SDI tests would be permissible would solidify congressional support for the program and smooth the path to an accord on long-range arms, while allowing SDI scientists to pursue most if not

all of the research. But other officials, including the new Defense Secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, have insisted any agreement on research limitations could backfire because of uncertainty about which tests are needed.

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Banks Can Run From Risk ald be a Third World man. Another obstacle to lune, clearization in Source to condense addense span to acc-based defense shell acceptants. But They Can't Easily Hide

By CARL CEWIRTZ

ARIS - During the heyday of lending to developing countries, commercial bankers drew great comfort from the fact that the loans were at floating rates of interest.

This eliminated what until then had been the classic risk for banks—lending at fixed rates while funding themselves at

As was later made clear, the banks merely avoided the exposure on funding costs to face a much larger risk over repayment.

One lesson from that experience: Risk can be transferred, but

And from that stems the concern of banking supervisors over the array of innovative instru-

'New financial

risk, but don't

instruments transfer

eliminate it,' the BIS

ments permitting financial and nonfinancial institutions to hedge interest and exchange rate exposures.

The new instruments." said the Cross Report issued by the Bank for International Settlements last year, "transfer price or market risk from one economic agent to another, but do not eliminate that risk. And, in the process, they create

new credit exposures, and thereby increase the ways in which the default of one borrower can adversely affect others." In essence, officials worry that collectively financial markets

said.

may be taking greater risks than were originally recognized. The perceived increase in risk to the international financial system stems largely from the wide diffusion of swaps and the lengthening chain of parties involved in these exchanges of debt obligations for a mutual benefit. Often, the company or institution at the end of the chain has no idea who is going to fulfill the obligation in its name. At the same time, there are questions about whether swaps are priced to adequately reflect the risk. Despite these concerns, not much is known about the swap

It's estimated that 60 to 70 percent of this year's new-issue activity in the Eurobond market is swap-related. But detailed information on who bears this risk and how they weathered the autumn upheaval in financial markets is still vague.

Interest rate swaps are believed to be the largest part of the new business. According to the International Swap Dealers Associa-tion, interest rate swaps amounted to \$67.6 billion in the second sions, the party leaders of Mr. Brezhnev began de \$2. quarter of this year, setting a 12-month total of \$227 billion.

INANCIAL institutions in the United States and Asia accounted for all of the volume increase in the second quarter, based on the end-users of the funds, the ISDA reports. Of those classified as counterparties, 54 percent were from outside the United States — 23 percent in Europe, 27 percent in Asia and 4 percent elsewhere, notably from Canada, Financial institutions accounted for 72 percent of interest rate

swap volume, corporations for 22 percent and governments and supranationals for 6 percent.

There is no data on currency swaps, although the ISDA plans to survey dealers about that business as well Central bank officials who asked not to be identified said that

at first glance they take a certain amount of comfort from the fact that the October upheavals in financial markets produced no contagious loss of confidence in financial institutions. There was no threat to the international financial system.

But these officials caution that this does not mean that the increasing use of swaps is any less a danger to the system than the Cross Report indicated.

The October experience "was less of a system threat thanks to the very strong action taken by central banks massively injecting liquidity and pushing down interest rates," said one official. "If peri, identified the dimen things had been left unattended by central banks, then the systemic risk could have been quite large both because the stock prices might have fallen further and interest rates would not have

"We have the means of preventing systemic collapse," this official added. "But that doesn't mean we are not continuing to live in a dangerous world."

Plans are already under way to make swaps a less dangerous business for banks. Next month, the Federal Reserve and the Bank of England are to announce an agreement on defining bank capital and setting common risk ratios for such business as interest rate and exchange rate options. The pact is intended to set a standard for other national authorities.

But one consequence of limiting the risk banks can run in writing swap contracts may be to drive the business outside the relatively tightly regulated banking system to other, less-regulated financial institutions such as securities houses and insurance companies. The deals could even move outside the financial sector altogether to corporate financial departments or to indi-

Officials are less worried about the possible damage to the See EUROBONDS, Page 9

Last Week's Markets All figures are as of clase of trading Friday

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Move on Montedison Crowns Raul Gardini's Rise

But Tough Job Is Seen for Man Who Would Be King

MILAN — Raul Gardini's aggressive move to oust Mario Schimberni as chief executive of Montedison SpA, the chemicals giant, caps a meteoric rise to the top of Italy's financial establishment.

Mr. Gardini, 54, who is chairman of the huge agribusiness company Gruppo Ferruzzi, was known two years ago only as the head of a sleepy, family business started by his father-in-law, Serafino Ferruzzi, in the Adriatic port town of Ravenna.

The self-styled country farmer was considered an outsider to the northern Italian elite, overshadowed by entrepreneurs such as Fiat SpA's Giovanni Agnelli and Olivetti's Carlo de Benedetti. All that has changed. 'The farmer has become king,' the influential daily Corriere della Sera said on Friday. 'Gardini has grabbed the crown of Montedison with Napoleonic boldness, leaving the backstage of

agro-industry for the second-highest seat of Italian capitalism." Ferruzzi, Montedison's biggest shareholder, said on Thursday that it planned to replace Mr. Schimberni with Mr. Gardini at a board meeting on Dec. 4 because it wanted a larger management role. Many analysis

believe that the effort will succeed.

Rumors flourished of a feud between the two men over the past year as Ferruzzi built up its stake in Montedison to about 40 percent. In the past two years, Mr. Gardini has turned Ferruzzi into one of Europe's biggest commodities groups with annual sales of about \$10 billion.

Ferruzzi, Italy's second-biggest private industrial company after Fiat, is now a major international player in the sugar, cereals and oil seeds businesses. With Montedison, it controls the world's ninth-largest chemicals group. Mr. Gardini plans to give the group more of a global dimension next year when he seeks Itstings on leading world stock exchanges.

Yet many analysts say Mr. Gardini will face a stiff challenge in managing the Ferruzzi-Montedison empire. "Montedison recently bit off more than it could chew financially, and I'm not sure that Gardini is the man to put it right," said Stuart Wamsley, an analyst at Morgan Stanley International in London.

Mr. Schimberni, 64, the son of a barber from Rome, has shaken up Italy's discreet and close-kmit financial and believe that the last staken up Italy's discreet and close-kmit financial.

establishment more than any other figure in the last two years. He took over as bead of Montedison in 1980, when the then state-controlled group was running annual losses of almost \$500 million.

He quickly turned to the industrial clite, families such as the Agnellis and Pirellis, to buy out the state's

interest in Montedison. Mr. Schimberni shuffled Montedison's management, recruiting several executives from multinational companies and radically restructuring its businesses. After the company returned to profitability in 1985, Mr. Schimberni began a bold expansion plan, mostly

through acquisitions in the chemical and pharmaceuticals sectors. The group piled up a mountain of debt.

Mr. Schimberni irritated the financial establishment and some of Montedison's own shareholders in 1985 and 1986 with secret stock market takeovers, rarities in Italy. Ironically, Mr. Schimberni's company fell victim to just such a raid from Ferruzzi in late 1986 and early 1987. Analysts saw it as a blow to his aim of keeping Montedison an Italian anomaly, a company owned by small investors.

Commenting on Mr. Schimberni's ouster, Eugenio Scallari, editor of La Repubblica, said: "A rupture of these dimensions, which fractures vertically a complex system of alliances built with much difficulty, is not a small trauma. If it's not an earthquake, it's pretty close."

U.S. Purchasers Say Economy Is Still Growing

New York Times Service NEW YORK — The U.S. indus-November despite the stock market's collapse, according to a report by purchasing managers for publi-cation on Monday. Production and new orders in-

row, although at a slightly lower pace than reported in October, the National Association of Purchasing Management said. Employment rose for the eighth

creased for the 11th month in a

consecutive month, although only slightly, according to a survey of 250 purchasing managers, largely in heavy manufacturing. In a separate report also showing strength in the economy, the Na-tional Machine Tool Builders' As-

sociation said that orders for U.S.made machine tools surged 46.2 percent in October over the previous month, to \$267.3 million. Analysts said that orders for ma-

that cut or shape metal parts, typi-cally pick up in the autumn, but noted that the October orders, a 48.4 percent jump over the same

\$750 million to acquire Borg

Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., a

securities firm that had been men-

tioned as a possible buyer of Hut-

ton, said Friday that it did not

Others rumored to be consider-

ng bids are Merrill Lynch & Co.;

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc., a unit

of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Ford

Motor Co. and Xerox Corp.

Warner Acceptance Corp.

intend to make a bid.

stock market collapse had little immediate impact on certain kinds of capital spending.

The October figures represent

the largest amount of orders so far

Commenting on the purchasing managers' report, Robert J. Bretz, chairman of the association's Business Survey Committee, said, "For the near future at least, the stock market decline has had only a mi-

nor impact on the economy. "Virtually all indicators remain positive. While the growth rate is off slightly from October, the economy continues to grow. This signals a strong fourth quarter to end the fifth year of the recovery."

The purchasing managers' composite index of the major components of the survey, new orders, production, vendor deliveries, inventories and employment, stood at 58.9 percent this month. That is down somewhat from October's chine tools, power-driven devices 61.8 percent, which had been the index's highest point since December of 1983.

A reading below 50 percent would generally mean that the economy is declining, and might even augur a recession; readings above 50 percent indicate a generally expanding economy

According to Mr. Bretz, who is director of purchasing for Pitney Bowes Inc., the purchasing index has averaged 57.3 percent for the first 11 months of 1987.

"Based on past experience, if this average were to continue in De-cember, it would be consistent with real GNP growth of 4 percent for 1987," he said. Gross national product measures a country's total output of goods and services.

Still, the purchasers' survey showed that 53 percent feel it is too soon to tell whether the stock market plunge will have an impact on their companies' future business.

About 31 percent of purchasing managers expected no change in business at all, while 6 percent predicted a moderate increase. Only 10 percent of the buyers predicted a moderate decrease in business from the depressed state of stocks.

Raul Gardini



Mario Schimberni

Hutton Merger Could Cost Thousands of Jobs, Analysts Say

Group is sold to another securities firm, several thousand of the 18,000 jobs at Hutton could be climinated within six to 12 months,

that amid speculation that Hutton would be sold to Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc., Hutton brokers in various cities had contacted Shearson offices trying to make individ-Although there has been specula-

tion about other possible buyers from within and from outside the securities industry since Hutton's board decided to seek bids, the fo- as many as 4,500 of the 18,000 jobs made jointly in view of recent market developments.

sought unsuccessfully to buy Hutton a year ago.

Perrin Long, an analyst at Lipper Analytical services, said if Hutappear safest in a merger with a of Hutton's 18,000 employees securities firm are Hutton's 6,300 would be candidates for larger retail brokers. Wall Street sources said Friday research analysts, back office workers and the personnel department would all be targeted for dis-

> Mr. Long noted that some of the potential Hutton layoffs would occur elsewhere than in New York. He said overseas operations also would be affected.

Lawrence Eckenfelder of Prudential Bache Securities estimated

Computed by Our Staff From Duputches cus has been on Shearson, a unit of at Hutton could be eliminated if special deal such as 50 percent of NEW YORK — If E.F. Hutton American Express Co. Shearson the brokerage is sold to another big commissions they generate in the securities company. first year. Wall Street sources said that The layoff picture would be dif-

some high-volume Hutton retail ferent if Hutton is sold to someone brokers, typically getting 30 to 38 outside the brokerage business. San percent of the broker's commission Francisco-based TransAmerica revenue, have told Shearson they Corp., involved in insurance and are willing to move now in ex- other financial services, has been change for an up-front bonus or a mentioned as a possible buyer.

U.S.-Singapore Trading Link Delayed

SINGAPORE - A trading link between Singapore's second securities market and its U.S. counterpart has been delayed until next year, the

Stock Exchange of Singapore said Sunday.

The link between the Stock Exchange of Singapore Dealing & Automatic System and the National Association of Securities Dealers, NAS-

DAQ, was to have begun Tuesday. The stock exchange announcement said the decision to postpone was

Analysts believe serious bidders will respond as early as Monday. Should Merrill Lynch show in-

terest in Hutton, according to a theory on Wall Street, one motivation might be to prevent Shearson from surpassing it in size by comining with Hutton. Merrill is the largest U.S. stockbroker. (Reuters, UPI)

Despite Gulf Troubles. West Is Confident on Oil

Huge Stocks Lessen Fears of Disruption

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service

PARIS - New conditions affecting world oil supplies have put the industrial countries in a position to withstand even a major disruption of the flow of petroleum from the Gulf, according to senior officials in the United States and other Western countries.

Unlike the shocks to Western economies when Middle Eastern crude was withheld from world markets in 1973 and 1979, Western industrialized countries today could draw on billions of barrels of oil stored in the United States, Western Europe and Japan, as well as a large amount of unused oilproducing capacity in countries

U.S. officials have said they insure that the flow of oil is not interrupted. However, the buildup of U.S. and other Western naval

As of Nov. 1, the 24 countries of emergency. the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which west Germany has stored include the Western democracies than 170 million barrels and Japan, had 3.3 billion barrels 150 million, the agency said.

This is enough to supply all 24 countries for 97 days at present rates of consumption. That is strikingly different, many analysts said, from the days of the 1973 Arab oil embargo, and the Iranian revolu-tion, which interrupted the flow of about 6 million barrels of Iranian oil a day in 1979.

Based on strategic studies and the experience of the Iran-Iraq war, many officials believe that a major disruption could not outlast the 97 days of reserves. They said that countries such as Nigeria, Mexico and Venezuela with unused production capacity would be quick to Algerian Doubts on Prices take advantage of the sudden increase in demand for oil.

Furthermore, if the disruption were confined to Gulf tanker traffic, the Western countries would oil from an increasing flow through

million barrels a day into the refinsupplies, which protect us against context, what is just and what is any dislocation — three times possible may be different."

greater than anything we have seen in 1973 and 1979."

He said that the United States holds about 540 million barrels of the West's emergency reserves in its Strategic Petroleum Reserve. U.S. and other Western officials

said that this situation had thwart-

ed Iran's apparent hope that its attacks against Kuwait's oil facili ties would add to the disarray in Western financial markets. Instead, oil prices have remained nearly steady, at \$18 to \$20 a barrel

over the past 12 months, even as the level of military activity in the Gulf sharply increased. the attacks on tankers in the Gulf, on oil facilities in Kuwait, Iran and

Iraq, and threats of further disturbances have failed to push oil creased the number of U.S. naval prices up over the last three years.

The contrast with the 1970s is The contrast with the 1970s is striking. At that time, even rumors of damage to a Middle East oil

facility would send prices soaring. forces has also been explained in political and military terms: to maintain Western influence in waters in which the Soviet Navy has also become active and to reassure Arab countries.

Moreover, the United States and other members of the International Energy Agency, which was created by the West and Japan in 1974 to deal with oil shortages, have put into effect a plan to share oil in an

In addition to the U.S. reserves, West Germany has stored more than 170 million barrels and Japan

The effort to build up stocks was enormously aided by the discovery in the mid-1970s of important supplies in Western Europe, centered in the North Sea, and major discoveries in Alaska, the agency said.

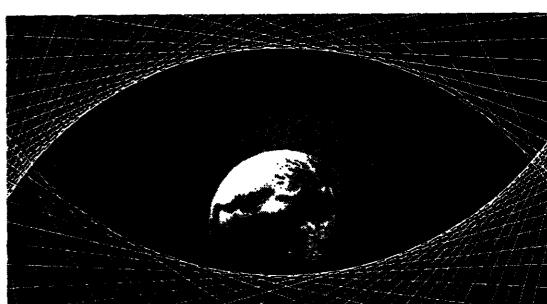
Altogether, the agency estimated, the flow of oil through the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz has fallen from 19 million barrels a day in 1979 to between 7 million and 7.5 million barrels a day today. In 1979, this oil represented 36 per-cent of the non-Communist world's supply, but today the share has dropped to 16 percent.

Oil analysts said Iran lost an important ally on Samrday when Algeria apparently joined most Arab oil producers in backing Saudi Arabia's stand to keep the benchmark also continue to get Middle Eastern price of oil at \$18 a barrel, Reuters

reported from Manama Rahrain Iran has been trying to rally sup-"We can put between 3 and 4 port to drive up prices when the ition barrels a day into the refin- Organization of Petroleum Exporting capacity of the United States ing Countries meets in Victoria on alone," the U.S. secretary of energy, John S. Herrington, said in an
interview last week. "In the United

Kuwait that Algeria favored high States alone we have 120 days of prices, but added: "In the current

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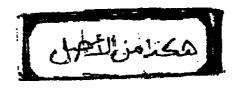
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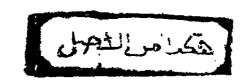
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The annual facility fee is 7 basis points and participation fees range growth.

New International Bond Issues Compiled by Lourence Desvilettes

-	(millions)	Mat.	% %	Price	end week	Terms
FLOATING RATE NO	TES					······································
Flash IV Council of Europe	\$ 30	1992	0.20	100.10		Over 6-month Libor. Noncofable, Fees 0.11%. Denomina- tions \$100,000.
European investment	DM 250	1996	ppor	100	99.90	Interest will be pegged to 6-month Libor. Callable at par in 1993. Exchangeable in 1990 and 1991 for a fixed-rate nancallable band paying 61x%, due 1996 and priced at 100%. Fees 0.25%.
Bank	m. 200,000	1995	1/4	100	_	Over 6-month Libor, or over overage of 6-month Italian

						cible of por in 1989 Fees 0.25%. Denominations 10 million year.
FIXED-COUPON						
Finland	\$100	1992	9%	1011/2	99.45	Noncollable, Fees 199s.
Asian Development Bank	DW 500	1994	ó	100%		Noncolloble, Feet 2%,
East Asiatic Company	DM 150	1992	5%	100	98.45	Noncollable, Fees 2%.
profimo	DM 50	1993	5%	100		Noncollable private placement,
(MI Bank Int')	BCU 100	1991	8	101%	99.88	Noncollable, Fees 11/5.
Belgium	Y 55,000	1992	534	10224	100 00	AL BL. P. S. B. B

0.55 100.20

100.00 Coupon indicated at 4% to 5%% Redeemable in 1993 to yield 9%%. Convertible at 350 pence per share, a 19% premium. Face 29% Terms to be set Dec. 8. EUROBONDS: Banks Can't Escape Swap Risk

(Continued from first finance page) financial markets from overexposure of nonfinancial companies or individuals because their capacity for leveraging positions is much attack

Amoum

However, securities houses will clearly be the next target for regulators. Even before the October crisis, the Bank of England had announced its intention to seek tougher capital requirements in that sector.

Jeffrey R. Shafer, a counselor for international economic policies at the Organization for Economic Coexperation and Development, urges hat governments go further. In an essay on "Managing Crises" in the autumn edition of the OECD Economic Studies, he says "there is a greater need for coordination among financial supervisors ... consolidating regulatory and su-pervisory responsibilities in countries where they are now spread among several authorities. And there is a greater need for coordina-

tion internationally." He also sees the need for "stronger regulatory powers and stronger will to use them to force reorganization of financial institutions that are judged to be at the outer limits of safety - that is, before they are unquestionably insolvent."

Meanwhile, activity in the Euro- buoyed by last week's quarter- ing rights, via this convertible.

dence and the dollar still under discount rate.

The largest issue was for Belgium, which tapped the Euroyen sector for 55 billion yen. The proceeds will be used to refinance a which was due to have matured in

Belgium set a coupon of 5% percent on its seven-year bonds which were offered at a price of 102%. Subtracting the 1% percent underwriting fees, the paper yielded 5% percent. The market, in the words one dealer, considered it a "blow-out - well priced, and appealing to investors who prefer huge, liquid issues."
Finland tapped the dollar sector,

and then into sterling. However, the relatively small size was a drawback to investors who now consider issues below \$250 million to be potentially illiquid investments. Its five year notes were priced at

1014 bearing a coupon of 94 percent. Less the fees of 1% percent, the paper was offered to yield 74 basis points more than comparably dated U.S. government paper.

The Deutsche mark sector was

subdued, with the promised U.S. purchase rate and anticipation of budget cuts not restoring confi- an impending cut in its 3 percent

Transury bills and domestic 6-month Lira interbank tate, plus 1%, if latter is less than % point below Libor. Calloble of par in 1988. Fees 0.40%.

The Asian Development Bank had the best reception with a moderately large issue of 200 million

The first equity linked issue since was announced for Ranks Hovis McDougall PLC, the British food company. But the exercise was expensive: The company offered investors the right to redeem the 15year sterling bond after five years for a yield of 91/2 percent — a half-point above the current yield on British government paper.

This option appealed to the current defensive attitude of investors, who would like to hold equities but are reluctant because of the current raising \$100 million which will be market uncertainty. Thus, if the swapped into floating-rate dollars stock price fails to appreciate much over the next five years, they can redeem the paper and pocket more than if they had invested in gilts.

Worth noting, Rank Hovis has the right to effect conversion into cash rather than stock. This makes little difference to investors, who can use the cash to buy the stock if they want. But it does give the company the right to prevent any undesirable investors from acquiring a large block of stock, and thus vot-

standing. Its long-term debt is cur-

rently rated single-A, but if this should fall to below triple-B, the

charge to borrow would increase by

4-point.
WPP Group PLC, another Brit-

that Warburg had won the man-date since Samuel Montagu & Co.

is an adviser to the company and

Marriott Corp. named Credit Suisse-First Boston to set up a \$200

million, seven-year revolving credit

facility that will replace an outstanding note issuance facility.

The credit, slightly longer than
the maximum five years currently

favored in the market, bears a mar-

gin of 20 basis points over Libor,

and a 10 basis point annual facility fee. The facility replaces a \$150 million note issuance facility set up

in 1985 with an identical margin

and an annual fee of 121/2 basis

pany, is establishing a \$250 million revolving credit facility with a term of six-and-a-half years, Bank of To-

The structure includes a commit-ted revolving facility and an un-

committed short-term advances la-

cility. It carries a margin of 64

Multi-Option Facilities Are à la Mode In Rush of Programs Before Holiday

PARIS - A flood of credit programs was announced last week as bankers rushed to clear their desks

ahead of the international credit market's year-end holidays. Multi-option facilities, giving borrowers the right to tap various short-term instruments before drawing from the banks, are the

fashion, especially for French bor-BSN, the food and drinks com-

INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

pany, will tap the market this week for a \$600 million multi-option facility that will run for five years. Because drawings can be made in French francs as well as foreign currencies, underwriters are limited to banks operating in France, who therefore have access to francs.

The annual facility fee will be 5 basis points. Drawing charges will be 10 basis points over the Paris interbank rate for drawings in francs or 2 basis points over the London interbank offered rate for foreign currencies. Utilization fees will add 2 basis points for drawing up to one-third of the credit, 4 basis points for up to two-thirds and 6 basis points for more than that.

Dollfus Mieg & Compagnie, a French textile manufacturer, is seeking a five-year multi-option fa-cility of 150 million European Cur-rency Units. The annual fee is 7 A no basis points and the cost to draw on the loan is set at 1714 basis points over Pibor or 8½ basis points over

There will be a utilization fee of 5 basis points if more than half the credit is drawn. Front-end fees range up to 7 basis points for banks

underwriting 12 million ECU.

Also seeking a five-year multioption facility, of 80 million ECU, United Press International is Leroy-Somer SA, a French maker of industrial electric motors. The charge on drawings is 10

basis points over Libor and 18% basis points over Pibor. There are utilization fees of 3 basis points for using more than 33 percent of the facility and 6 basis points for drawing over 66 percent.

up to 6 basis points for underwriting 10 million ECU. Credit Lyonnais has been mandated to arrange all three of these operations. Bankers reported last week that Aerospatiale's multi-option facility

lion francs by the end of the syndi-cation period, but no decision had cation period, but no decision had yet been made on whether to increase the facility, which carries an about inflation. annual fee of 5 basis points.

In the international sector, Allied-Lyons PLC, the British food, a change in the company's credit drinks and hotels group, said it had increased the size of its multi-op-tion facility arranged in June 1986 to \$755 million from \$500 million. An option to draw sterling bills of

Saatchi & Saatchi Co., the S.G. Warburg & Co. to arrange a world's largest advertising agency, has appointed Chase Manhattan Bank to arrange a MSO - The State of five-year multi-option facility. Interest will be set at 10 basis points over Libor, with a utilization fee of had previously arranged back-up 2½ basis points if more than half is financing for the firm. 2½ basis points if more than half is

The annual facility fee is 64 basis points and front-end fees range up to 6 basis points for banks un-derwriting \$35 million. The compa-ny can ask banks to bid for terms on sterling acceptances or multicurrency bank advances. But to draw in sterling, the company will bear the reserve asset costs of lend-

American Brands, a diversified tobacco and foods group, appointed Citicorp to arrange a \$600 milion revolving credit facility with a maturity of three years. The loan will pay interest at 20 basis points over Libor and if more than half is drawn there will be a utilization fee of an additional 5 basis points.

There is a commitment fee on any undrawn amounts of 64 basis

A novel feature, aside from the short maturity of the loan, is the basis points above Libor.

Treasuries' Drop of 3 Points In Week Is Biggest Since May

NEW YORK - Prices of U.S. government bonds last week posted from 3.8 percent, and corporate profits in the July-September peri-May, with longer-dated issues

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

dropping more than 3 points on the dollar's weakness and stronger than expected U.S. economic row by a further 10 basis points, or

The bellwether 8% percent bond due 2017 ended the week sharply down at 97, to yield 9.17 percent from 100 6/32 the previous week when it returned 8.86 percent.

Salomon Brothers Inc. blamed of 3 billion francs had drawn underwriting commitments of 5 billion frances had drawn underwriting commitments of 5 billion frances had drawn underwriting commitments of 5 billion frances had a fall in the dollar against the Japanese with the sandi-

Growth in third-quarter gross

wards to a 4.1 percent annual rate od showed a 5.2 percent rise from the previous three-month period.

Seasoned corporate and mortgage-backed issues outperformed government bonds, Salomon hundredths of a percentage point.

U.S. Consumer Rates ook Maney Merket Accessis 520% ame Mortgoon, FHLS oversee

Source : New York Times.

Japan's Influential Mr. Saito Points a Mirror at U.S.

head of the country's most powerful employers' organization, the Keidanren, exercises influence on par with the finance minister or central bank governor. As a new government takes shape in Tokyo, faced with the challenge of adapting policies to reflect Japan's growing power in the international economy, Mr. Saito spoke in Tokyo with John Vinocur, executive editor of the

Q. Where do you think the dollar and yen will stabilize and how long a period of time will it take to get to that stabilization? A. This is a very often-asked question and nobody can answer it on any tirm economic ground, because a question of this sort, we feel is 50 percent economic and 50 percent psychological.

IHT. Mr. Saito's remarks were made

through an interpreter.

Q. Let me move in a more fruitful direction, then. At what level - dollar/yen do Japanese industries begin to hurt? A. Again, the answers are relative. In September 1985, the exchange rate was 260 yen to the dollar. It went to 200 and to 210, and I remember we used to say that 200 and 210 was as far as we could go and tolerate it, economically. But then the yen started going up to 180 and 150. That's the latest thinking on the ultimate level of exchange rate that we can tolerate.

For some Japanese, Eishiro Saito, as
Q. But you've been living with 135/140, allowing foreign builders to participate in and from this fact can we conclude that particular construction projects of that currency rates are simply not the solution to the trade imbalance.

A. Well, I agree with you. Currency alignment is not the only way. It has to be coupled with other efforts of that nature. especially in terms of strengthening the

MONDAY O&A

competitiveness of American industry of better price and better quality, which of course does not mean that there are not areas where Japan should not do its own homework, like encouraging imports. Q. Let me take another example: the construction projects in Japan. What's your position on American firms' involvement in those projects? A. Well, I realize that the United States has

been demanding, asking some kind of a reciprocal arrangement involving public works projects. But Japan's position is that this program must first be worked out by having the United States, Japan and other countries come to the table and devise some rules for this program.

Q. Americans would answer: That's a dodge. How do you react to that?

A. Well, I think it is wrong to say that such positions by the Jananese government are "a dodge" or "evasion of the issues." But as far as the United States is concerned, each state has different rules and regulations

We have made every effort to try to increase imports from abroad to solve the problem of trade imbalance. Even in construction, if there are non-Japanese industries that are more efficient than we are, then let them come in. And at the same time, the United States should do its own homework as well to make its industries more efficient and improve competitive-

Q. Given the dollar's current weakness, how do you regard the continuation of capital flows from Japan to the United States in long-term investment? Do you think they are going to decline? A. All I can say is that it does not look right for the United States to continue to depend very largely on overseas funds to linance its continuing budget deficit. It first must di-

rect all its efforts and resources to resolving two basic problems bothering the economy: the deepening of the federal budget deficit and the still-aggravating trade imbalance.

Q. Japanese industry seems to proceed quietly in its relationship with European countries that have strong tariff barriers or other protection practices that exclude, for example, Japanese cars or television sets. these participating countries should try to Yet you are vocal, aggressive in relation to enforce agreements reached through inter-the United States, which is almost a bazaar vention in the currency market.

- where anyone can walk in. Why is there this distance?

A. I don't think Japan is vocal or as loudmouthed as you seem to think in relation to the United States. On the contrary, it is America that is more loudmouthed and vocal against us. We have already discussed exchange-rate questions. What is most crucial, in particular in stabilizing foreign exchange rates, is coordination. collaboration and cooperation between and among Japan, the United States and the European countries. This is why I feel very strongly that if a meeting of the Group of Five nations or Group of Seven nations is to be reconvened, all the countries need first to build a secure-enough consensus to coordinate their policies. If the next meeting is going to end up inconclusively be-cause this necessary prior consensus is not there, then we might end up with another major, catastrophic market crash.

Q. More specifies, please. When you're talking about coordination, cooperation, what do we do specifically?

A. What I am saying is very much in line with the sort of things that came out of the Venice economic summit meeting, i.e., surveillance of the performance of economic policies so that there is no major digression from what is agreed upon in terms of exchange rate, etc. To put it more bluntly,

Spanish Bank Merger Thrown Into Doubt

young Spanish businessman, appears to have given new impetus to Banco Español de Crédito's strug-tile bid for Banesto. Earlier this gle with the rival Banco de Bilbao. which has been seeking a merger.

Bank analysts said on Sunday

that Bilbao had overestimated its \$400 million floating rate note the October stock market collapse ability to dictate terms to the board of Banesto, as the bank is known, and was faced by a formidable opponent in Mr. Conde. Mr. Conde appeared to have strengthened his influence over

Banesto's board after the managing director, José Maria López de Letona, resigned on Saturday. A bank spokesman said Mr. Conde had been appointed deputy chairman. After Bilbao's chairman, Jose

Maria Sánchez Asiain, met with MADRID — Mario Conde, a Mr. Conde, Bilbao on Saturday put oung Spanish businessman, apoll a news conference at which it had been expected to launch a hosmonth, Banesto rejected what Bilhan termed a friendly bid.

"I think Banco de Bilbao thought they would have the whole deal sewn up in three days and they now look as if they are losing the initiative," an official at a major Spanish bank said. Mr. Conde, 38, and his business

partner, Juan Abello, recently acquired an estimated 5 percent to 8 percent stake in Banesto. Banesto is Spain's second bank and Bilbao is normally ranked

Failure of the merger would emburrass the government, which has encouraged mergers as a way of catching up with increased international competition.

A senior manager with Bilbao said a hostile bid had been shelved because Banesto was now willing to discuss a friendly merger.

But one analyst said, "Conde is a very skilled negotiator and is just putting things off." Last Thursday, the Kuwait In-

vestment Office said it was forming a company with a Spanish construction concern. Construcciones v Contratas SA, to increase its stake in Spain's largest bank, third. A merger between the two would create Spain's largest bank. Banco Central SA, to at least would create Spain's largest bank. Banco Central SA, to at least 12.25

Japan Vehicle Exports Fall

TOKYO - Japan's vehicle exports fell 0.6 percent from a year earlier to 533,395 in October, the industry association said Saturday.

SELECTED U.S.A./O.T.C. QUOTATIONS

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WITH COMPLIMENTS OF CONTINENTAL AMERICAN

Big Buy-Back

Some of the smartest companies in the world were buying their own shares during the October fiasco — anticipating future growth eruptions that the investing public hasn't yet dreamed about. Write, phone or telex for complimentary reports on next takeoff industries.



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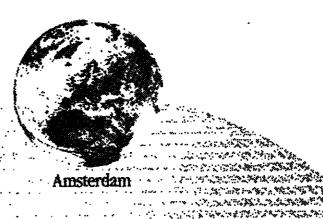


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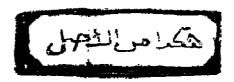
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93: Talks 08

mut desi bevond the m arenode bac - cruitatera missiles will not emerge car focus. Policy malest Boun official suggest we knowledges that a G-7 meeting will probably not be held until at least west's leaders seem to be preoccupied with the summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan Mikhail S. Gorbachev from the treaty to parature the treaty to par the treaty to permit at lowment of key cleans. Social State-based make Structure. Defense land formally renounce that formally renounce that relation of the ABM secarray angumum de in the state of the sale of th ing with a tage he s

Fed Policy 'Has Stabilized' Markets Currency Rise NEW YORK — The latest U.S. banking figures show that the Federal Reserve Board has been successful in stabilizing the American financial system since last month's stock market collarse and general reserves and general reserves to the five weeks since Oct. 19, and we equate that with Fed funds of 6.75 percent."

And although indications of greater stability in the equities markets may have allowed the Fed to moderate its generous stance lately.

Reserves stock market collapse, and economists say the central bank is likely to maintain a steady policy in the

Much of their analysis of the figures released on Friday is based on the normal relationship between the rate for federal funds, which are the reserves that banks lend each other overnight, and borrowings from the Fed's discount window.

Immediately after the Dow Jones industrial average suffered its worst percentage drop, of 22.6 and \$287 million in the one ended he added, and its a result, the percent on Oct. 19, the Fed Nov. 4, while over the past five will have to wait for figures from the first quarter of 1988 to gauge pumped cash aggressively into the weeks, federal funds averaged 6.74 the first quarter of 1988 to gauge financial system, boosting banks' reserves and thus depressing the

federal funds rate. As a result, banks had less need for discount window borrowings, which the central bank measures as a daily average.

Still, Britain's chancellor of the

Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, remains

spoken in urging the United States

Last week, he said Washington

because it could slow the economy

ington to intervene financially as

well as psychologically to support

can never work against the tide,"

said Franz-Josef Trouvain, chief

economist for Deutsche Bank AG

in Frankfurt. "But Washington

should explicitly tell the public,

should explicitly tell the public, We feel the dollar has fallen enough and we will stand together to stabilize it. This would make intervention less necessary."

In France, one Finance Ministry official said: "Any further decline in the dollar will burt everyone, including the United States." The official said it would spur U.S. inflation and slow economic growth in America's trading partners.

But now even Mr. Lawson acknowledges that a G-7 meeting will approbably not be held until at least

Community summit meeting in Co-penhagen on Friday and Saturday.

In recent days, Bonn has moved to deflect criticism that its economy is growing too slowly, indicating the stimulative steps it might agree to at a G-7 gathering.

Finance Ministry officials in Poor soid late last week that they

Bonn said late last week that they

"I recognize that intervention

the dollar.

Penzer of BankAmerica Corp. "So it looks like things have stabilized."

The borrowing figure and the commodative, economists said. federal funds rate have been relatively steady. Discount borrowings still there to provide liquidity," said averaged \$231 million a day in the week ended Nov. 25, while federal curities Inc. "And policy will probfunds averaged 6.78 percent.

the latest two-week periods during post-crash." which the Fed measured bank reserves. Borrowings averaged \$227 million in the period ended Nov. 18 and \$287 million in the one ended

SEVEN: Focus Would Be on Germany, United States

would push for an investment in-

(Continued from Page 1) would push for an investment incentive program of more than 10 centive program of more than 10 centive

tional Bank for Reconstruction.

In addition, Der Spiegel, the news magazine, reports this week

count rate from the current 3 per-

cent to 2.5 percent, the lowest rate

The magazine said Karl Otto

wants to announce such a move

use that bargaining chip until a G-7

meeting. On Friday, Chancellor Helmut Kohl praised the idea of

NYSE Most Actives

operation have happened without a medium-sized companies through heavily subsidized low-interest Brown, analyst at County NatWest

Brown, analyst at County Nat West loans from the state-owned Na-Capital Markets Ltd. in London.

a vocal supporter of a meeting as soon as possible. "The quicker the meeting happens, the quicker the markets will be assured," said one count rate from the current 3 per-

to do more to defend the dollar. Pohl, the Bundesbank president,

might have to raise interest rates to this week, but many economists say

stabilize the dollar — an idea that this week, but many economists say the Bundesbank does not want to Washington is expected to resist the Bundesbank does not want to the baryaning chin until a G-7

Mr. Lawson has also been out-since World War II.

British, French and German of- lower interest rates.

moderate its generous stance lately, the central bank still remains ac-

"These numbers show the Fed is ably remain the same until the Fed This compares favorably with sees some evidence of the economy

> economy in the third quarter will provide a lift going into the fourth, he added, and as a result, the Fed the effects of the crisis.

However, Mr. Penzer of BankA-"Monetary policy still looks pretty easy," said Chris Rupkey of McCarthy, Crisanti & Muffei Inc.
"The Fed seems to be targeting borrowings at about \$250 million have been borrowing at about \$250 million."

German Finance Ministry offi-

said he was abandoning plans to increase value added taxes to keep

the deficit from swelling. Neverthe-

less, rebuffing pleas from inside

and outside Germany, Mr. Stolten-

berg reiterated that since Bonn has

a tax cut scheduled for Jan. 1, he is

against moving forward any of the tax cuts scheduled for 1990.

West Germany is also expected

Japan - which has often been

urged to stimulate its domestic con-

sumption — is expected to get off

relatively easy at a G-7 meeting.

The country is now winning praise

for increasing domestic consump-

percent next year.

Wall Street Review

tion, which is expected to rise by 4

AMEX Diaries

to agree to end the monopoly for

the state telephone company.

The local currency's rise, of about 30 percent against the U.S.

ousinessmen have said.

dollar over the past two years, The forward momentum of the means Taiwan's exporters will lose out to South Korea, China, Hong Kong and Malaysia, they said. Some bankers predict the Taiwan dollar, which opened Friday at 29,50 to the U.S. dollar, could rise

TAIPEI - Taiwan's exporters

will lose more orders to other Asian

countries because of the rapid ap-

preciation in its dollar, officials and

10 27.00 by early 1988.
This will be a hard blow for many businessmen, particularly and medium-sized export-Michael Chang, an official of the Taiwan Textile Federation, said

Yeh Wan-an, a government economic planner, said: "The latest appreciation will hurt our exports and affect our economic growth next year." He said growth in gross national product, estimated at 6.5 to 7 percent in 1988, could falter

and reach just 5 percent. Taiwan's export growth is likely to fall to 5 percent in 1988 from this year's estimated 35 percent growth, Mr. Yeh said, Exports in 1987 will account for 58 percent of GNP.

Mr. Chang said about 200 textile mills had closed this year with the loss of 19,000 jobs. He said textile sales to the United States, Europe and Canada fell 6.3 percent, 12.9 percent and 20.3 percent in the first 10 months of 1987.

Taiwan's shoe industry associa-tion said about 60 factories had shut down this year, shedding more han 12,000 jobs.

affected include hardware, toys, garments, furniture and umbrellas.

Euromarts At a Glance

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O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

SPORTS

SPORTS BRIEFS

Gervacio Takes Junior Featherweight Title

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP) - Julio Gervacio of the Dominican Republic stripped American Louie Espinoza of the World Boxing Association junior featherweight title on a unanimous 12-round decision here Saturday. Gervacio, 20, has a record of 15 victories, no losses and two draws. Espinoza suffered his second defeat against 25 successes.

In Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Donny Lalonde of Canada knocked out American Eddie Davis in the second round of a scheduled 12-rounder Friday to claim the vacant World Boxing Council light heavyweight title. The two fought for the title vacated when Thomas Hearns stepped down to the middleweight ranks.

Lalonde, 27, is the first Canadian in 61 years to win a light heavyweight title. His record stands at 30-2; Davis, top-ranked in the division coming into the fight, is 38-6.

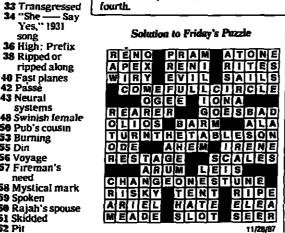
Howard University's Playoff Bid Is Rejected

WASHINGTON (AP) - A federal judge on Friday denied Howard University's request that the Division I-AA playoff games be halted while Howard sues the National Collegiate Athletic Asociation over its exclusion from postseason play.

Howard claimed its 9-1 team was illegally excluded from the playoffs and that the playoffs, was racially discriminated against. Howard said it would pursue its stit run that dropped 528 yards (482.80) seeking damages from the NCAA.

Le Glorieux of France Wins Japan Cup

FUCHU, Japan (AP) - Le Glorieux of France, ridden by Alain Lequeux, won the Japan Cup Sunday, three-quarters of a length ahead of an American horse, South Jet. Le Glorieux was timed in two minutes, 24.09 seconds, a record for the 2,400-meter (11/2-mile) race in suburban Tokyo. Prerace favorite Triptych finished



REERY ON MY DOG IF

For the Record

UEFA, European soccer's governing body, has announced that the Europe-an Champions Cup final will be played May 25 in Stuttgart and the Cup Win-ners' Cup final May 11 in Strasbourg.

Football coach Earle Bruce, who was ter an overcautious second heat; he University, has dropped a \$7.4 million victory by settling the fastest suit against the university in return for a \$471,000 settlement, an attorney for The two victories in as many the university said. The firing prompt-races gave Tomba a lead of 50 ed an outburst of public criticism points in the overall cup standings, against the university's president, Edwell ahead of Swedes Jonas Nilsson ward Jennings, who fired Bruce. The university's athletic director, Rick Bay, resigned in support of Bruce. (AP) went ansat of Swetters Johns Vinsson and Stenmark who have 21 and 20 points, respectively.

Tomba, who made his debut in

Tomba Takes 2d Straight Race; Wolf Wins

Compiled by Our Staff Fram Dispatches. Tomba of Italy won his second consecutive World Cup ski race in three days Sunday with a giant sla-lom victory that kept Ingemar Stenmark from a record 86th triumph. Tomba, only 20 but already

WORLD CUP SKIING

dubbed the successor to Gustav Thoeni, the Italian Alpine hero, won a special slalom here Friday. On Saturday, Austrian Signid Wolf shot to victory in a women's super-giant slalom. Wolf skied the one-mile (1,610-meter) Kandahar run that dropped 528 yards (482.80

Tomba was third-fastest in Sunday's first run and second-fastest in the second down the Kandahar track to clock a winning aggregate of 2 minutes, 19.51 seconds. Stenmark, a 31-year-old Swede

and the biggest World Cup winner with 85 triumphs in a 14-year career, was the runner-up, nine-hun-dredths of a second behind Tomba. Joel Gaspoz helped save the rep-utation of the Swiss team by cap-turing third place in 2:19.77. He skied the fastest second heat (1:06.94) to improve on a disap-pointing first run. Austrian Hel-muth Mayer dropped to fourth af-

The two victories in as many

Tomba, who made his debut in

the World Cup in 1986, broke into SESTRIERE, Italy - Alberto tears at the finish line and said, "I wish mama were here so I could embrace and kiss her.... I had hoped to make the podium, but another victory is something I could never even dream of. The support of the fans and a course I d helped me a lot."

"Tomba's exceptional physical condition should keep him at top levels all season," said Josef Messner, coach of the Italian team. Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzer-land and Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, giant slalom experts and cup favorites, finished 23d and 24th, respectively, nearly five seconds slower than the winner.

Wolf, who last spring in Vail, Colorado, won two downhills—she called them "the turning point of my career" — was in high spirits Saturday, "I fimished third in my first World Cup race in 1980," said the 23-year-old. "But apart from a few top-10 finishes since, I didn't do a thing until last March. Those two downhill wins were the turning point of my career. I came into this race full of confidence."

Svet, who this fall trained occasionally with the Yugoslav men, leads the overall women's standings with 40 points. Second is Spaniard Blanca Fernandez Ochoa at 35; Wolf has 25.

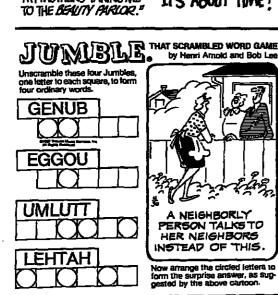
West German Michaela Gerg placed fourth Sunday in 1:17.71, with Italian Deborah Compagnon shining in only her second cup race by placing lifth. Fernandez Ochoa, winner of the season-opening sla-lom, finished sixth and American Edith Thys, a C-team racer last season, was a surprising seventh.

Swiss women, all-conquering at last February's world champion-ships with an eight-medal haul, had to settle for the 10th-place finish of Vreni Schnieder.



(UPL, AP) Alberto Tomba: "I had hoped to make the podium, but. . . .





Print answer here: Jumbies: GAVEL ALIAS BUMPER SOCKET Answer: What to use if you want to catch a catifish-A MOUSE AS BAIT

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MONDAY'S PORECAST — CHANNEL: Smooth, FRANKFURY: Hoze, Temp. 4—2 (37—36). LONDON: Cloudy, Temp. 2—9 (36—32), MADRID: Portly Cloudy, Temp. 7—1 (45—30), NEW YORK: Cloudy, Temp. 7—11 (46—30), PARIS: Fooys, foir fairy. Temp. 5—0 (41—32), ROME: Voricible, Temp. 11—7 (42—45), TEL AVIV: Not available, ZURICH: Hoze, Temp. 2—0 (36—32), ROME: Not Consistent of the Consistency of the

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

The Amsterdam stock market was virtually stable last week. The ANP general index lost 2.9 points on the week to close at 213.3, against

216.2 the previous Friday. The U.S. budget agreement and lower interest rates in the Netherlands, West Germany and France were seen as important signals, but many analysts said the U.S. action was too late

and did not go far enough. Kempen & Co. brokerage said prices would stabilize at present levels.

Frankfurt

The agreement on the U.S. budget deficit helped the tone on the Frankfurt stock exchange last week, and the Commerzbank index

gained 33.9 points on the week to close at 1,359.6, up 2.6 percent.

Volume rose slightly on the eight West German stock exchanges to 9.32 billion DM, against 8.56 billion the previous week.

Rhe chips made good advances for the Blue chips made good advances for the week, with Daimler up 20 and Siemens up

Hong Kong Average daily turnover on the Hong Kong stock market slumped to 840 million Hong Kong dollars last week, well down on the previous week's 1.15 billion dollars.

The Hang Seng index dropped 72.99 points Monday, but the index finished at 2,194.18 on Friday, down 20.52 from the previous week.

The market rose slightly Monday morning because of the U.S. budget agreement, but speculation that an appreciation of the Hong Kong dollar against the U.S. dollar might be looming reversed the trend, analysts said.

London Trading volume fell to its lowest level since December 1986 on the London Stock Ex-

The Financial Times 30-share index ended 22.7 points up on the previous week, and the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share in-

dex up 18.2 points. Shares moved ahead on the U.S. budget agreement, a survey by the Confederation of British Industry showing confidence in the economy, strong trade figures and cuts in interest rates by several European countries. However, that was offset by the dollar's relapse, putting heavy pressure on such internationals as ICI and Glazo.

Milan

Shrugging off several weeks of gloom, Milan stocks surged last week, and the Milan Stock Exchange Index rose 6.95 percent over the

previous week to close at 739 points. The biggest buying stimulus came from Montedison, whose chief executive, Mario Schimberni, was replaced by the head of the Ferruzzi group, Raul Gardini, who is Monte-dison's biggest shareholder. Montedison's shares rose 5 percent over the week.

Paris stock prices rose moderately last week in quiet trading, but analysts said the mood was pessimistic at the end of the week.

The CAC index finished the week at 296.5.

against 285.5 the previous Friday.

Analysts said that the dollar's continuing weakness, lack of a meeting by the Group of Seven major industrial countries and Japan's determination not to lower its discount rate prevented a stronger rally.

Singapore

littices coi

Singapore stock exchange.

The weakening of the U.S. dollar dampened market sentiment, reflected in Friday's market. over of 12.9 million units, the lowest this year. The Straits Times Industrial index dipped 9.52 points to end the week at 814.85.

Tokyo

Prices on the Tokyo Stock Exchange rose for a second week, with the Nikkei average recovering the 23,000-yen level for the first time

since Nov. 4. However, prices fell heavily in thin trading on Saturday on gloomy overnight news from Wall Street, and the Nikkei declined 216.39 yen to close the week at 23,052,23 yen, for a total gain of 346.67.

Analysts said the next few weeks' trends would depend on whether the Group of Seven industrial nations meets shortly,

Zurich

Prices were irregular on the Zurich stock market last week. The Credit Suisse index rose marginally to 444.8, from 438.6 the previous Friday, and the Swiss Bank Corp. index to 493.8 from 489.6.

Analysts were cautious about near-term prospects, saying much would depend on the dollar.

French Are Moving to Block **Hostile Foreign Takeovers**

PARIS - Low stock prices are prompting French companies not only to launch defensive stock buy-backs, but also to consider mergers and other capital restructurings before the dismanuling of European financial barriers in

Share analysts said internal moves to strengthen capital against outsiders would probably be supported by a parallel govern-ment effort to prevent underdeveloped industrial sectors from hostile takeovers as the market opens up.

"The current low stock prices provide an opportunity which probably will not come again," said Edouard Cointreau, an analyst. Mr. Cointreau, who heads a private industrial consulting group, added, "we are going to see more consolidation, in line with long-term strategies, as companies prepare for 1992 when they have to face up to European competi-

Aggressive takeover bids, such as that launched last month by the Italian commodities empire, Gruppo Ferruzzi, against the sugar and edible oils company, Saint Louis, are

driving French groups to make such moves.

The top-ranking French companies are the most attractive to raiders and that means the attacker has to be a powerful group with a lot of stamina, one analyst said. In late October, Ferruzzi announced it had

taken a 6 percent stake in Saint Louis. Within two weeks, it raised that to almost 14 percent through purchases on the open market. Saint Louis, reluctant to be part of the global strategy of the Ferruzzi chairman, Raul Gardini, retaliated quickly to the first threat by increasing its capital. Earlier this month, a new factor was intro-duced when Finance Minister Edouard Balla-dur referred the Ferruzzi-Saint Louis issue to the fledgling monopolies commission.

Analysts said more referrals could occur as the government, still protective of its major industries, tried to prevent foreign bids for its most important companies.

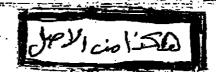
France would probably call in its new com-mission, for instance, if the latest takeover speculation, centering on the insurance indus-try, proves well-founded.

On Tuesday, shares in the insurance group.
Compagnie du Midi, rose sharply on rumors of
a bid by Allianz AG of West Germany, Midi denied the rumors and Allianz declined comment, but Midi shares rose 91 francs (\$1.61) to 946 on Tuesday and added another 10 francs Thursday.

Analysts said they would be surprised if the government allowed the acquisition, since the government is aware that the insurance sector is underdeveloped

For this reason, the government has been careful not to float its three nationalized insurance groups early in the privatization program, before they were ready. The collapse in stock prices eventually caused a postponement of the December flotation of the largest, Union des Assurances de Paris.

Susanna Hardy, an analyst with the London brokers, James Capel, said: "There's a fear the if France opens up more, the way Germany for example has an open economy, they will be railroaded, because they don't have the strength behind their currency and their industry hasn't yet pulled itself out of the late 1970s and early 1980s."



SPORTS

Miami and FSU Stay In Running for No. 1

United Press International

MIAMI — Two contenders from out of your game," Brown said.

Florida remained in the race for the "You never like to lose, but losing

from behind to down Florida, Mianni (10-0) could win the title with

U.S. COLLEGE FOOTBALL

home next weekend and over Oklahoma in the Orange Bowl — Miami's home stadium — on New
Year's Day. Florida State finished

To finish the season No. 1, Florida State needs a victory over Neits regular season at 10-1 and will braska plus a Miami loss to South play Nebraska in the Fiesta Bowl

Mismi 24, Notre Dame 0: In Miami, Melvin Bratton scored on two short runs and the Hurricanes handed Notre Dame its first shut-

Bratton scored on a 2-yard burst in the second quarter and a 1-yard plunge in the third, and Greg Cox earlier. Nebraska finished the regular season 10-1; Colorado was 7-4. kicked a 30-yard field goal as the Hurricanes won their 31st straight

regular-season game. Notre Dame's Tim Brown, a Heisman Trophy contender who came into the game ranked fourth nationally with 175 yards a game, was held to 95 total yards.

remained in the race for the national collegiate football championship when Miami and Florida State scored victories Saturday.

The Hurricanes ran over Notre Dame and the Florida State came

"You never like to lose, but losing to Miami makes you feel bad because of the type of grys they are."

Notre Dame (8-3) will played in the Cotton Bowl against Texas A&M.

Florida State 22, Florida 14: In

Gainesville, Florida, Dayne Williams ran for two 1-yard scores to bring Florida State back from a 14-3 U.S. COLLEGE FOOTBALL

victories over South Carolina at home next weekend and over Okla-

Carolina followed by a Hurricane Anburn beat Alabama Friday to uriumph in the Orange Bowl. Syracuse, also unbeaten, might have to lose to Auburn in the Sugar Bowl for the Seminoles to win the title. Said FSU's coach, Bobby Bowden: "If we take care of our knitting and

"We dominated every phase of the game," said Jimmy Johnson.

Boulder, Colorado, Keith Jones and Sandard Colo for a career-high 248 yards and two touchdowns as Nebraska rebound

Georgia 30, Georgia Tech 16: Lars Tate scored two touchdowns and rushed for 99 yards to become

Anburn 10, Alabama 6: In Bir- 5-0-1 in SEC play. fense. They just wouldn't let Ala- Dunn threw an incomingham. Alabama, Harry Mose Auburn will meet 11-0 Syracuse bama get started in the second half." and Auburn took over. mingham, Alabama, Harry Mose



Melvin Bratton of Miami, scoring the first of his two touchdowns against Notre Dame.

Conference title.

Mose capped a 98-yard drive

scored on a 5-yard run and Win in the Sugar Bowl on New Year's Alabama's best scoring opportulyle kicked a 23-yard field goal as Day. Alabama, 7-4 overall and 4-2 nity came in the second quarter, Auburn won the Southeastern in the conference, will play Michi-when linebacker Derrick Thomas gan in the Hall of Fame Bowl.

with 52 seconds left in the first half lished some momentum, then it was Tide recovered at the 10.

the 11th running back in Southeastern Conference history to top
the 3,000-yard mark

and Lyle clinched the victory in the a matter of us not making misleastern Conference history to top
fourth quarter, ending Auburn's takes," said Auburn Conch Pat Dye
elected to go for a touchdown on
the 3,000-yard mark

Bill Curry, the first-year coach,
elected to go for a touchdown on
fourth down from the 1, but Jeff fense. They just wouldn't let Ala- Dunn threw an incomplete pass

blocked a Brian Shulman punt on "We ran the ball hard and estab- the Auburn 29 and the Crimson

Anderson grabbed a 20-yard pass from Jim McMahon in the first half and Sanders bolted seven yards for his touchdown in the fourth quar-

34, 7 and 11 yards to Calvin Sweeney. But Merril Hoge was held to a yard on a second-

Saints Melt Steelers, 20-16

field goals.

and-goal play from the 2 Malone then threw an incompletion and linebacker Sam Mills slammed into fullback Frank Pollard just short of the goal line on a fourth-down sweep with just over two minutes left seemingly to preserve victory for the

New Orleans kicker Brian Hansen ran out of the end zone for a safety with a minute to play, rather than risk a blocked punt. But the strategy nearly backfired as Malone completed passes of 18 yards to Weegie Thompson and 11 yards to Sweeney for a first down to the Saints 3 in the closing seconds. But Malone was sacked for a 7-yard loss and then was intercepted by Dave Waymer on the final play of the game. New Orleans is now 8-3 and Pittsi-

PITTSBURGH — Big defensive plays set up scores for New Orleans as the Saints rallied Sunday

to beat the Pittsburgh Steelers 20-16 in National

Football League action. New Orleans is assured of

With the Steelers leading 14-10, the Saints' de-

fense — the second-best in the NFL — forced a

fumble ahead of Bobby Hebert's fourth-quarter

scoring pass. Then the Steelers Mark Malone was

intercepted to set up Morten Andersen's second

Rueben Mayes scored on a 5-yard run in the

third period as the Saints won their fifth in a row, rallying from a 14-3 halftime deficit in a game

dominated by two of the league's best defenses.

After Andersen's 32-yard field goal in the mid-

dle of the fourth quarter, which made it 20-14, the

Steelers quickly marched to a first down at the 4yard line of the Saints on Malone's completions of

field goal of the game.

the first winning season in its 21-year history.

burgh 6-5. Bears 23, Packers 10 - In Chicago, Neal Anderson and Thomas Sanders each scored a touchdown and Kevin Butler kicked three field goals to

lead Chicago over Green Bay.

The victory gave the Bears a 9-2 record and retained their two-game lead in the Central Divi-sion of the National Conference. Green Bay fell to 4-6-1 and was eliminated from postseason play.

ter while Butler connected on 21-, 27- and 52-vard

The two teams battled to a 10-10 tie in the first half and the Bears turned two key plays into scores in the second half.

Todd Bell blocked a Max Zendejas field goal attempt in the third quarter and the Bears turned it into a tie-breaking 27-yard field goal by Butler.

Bills 27, Dolphins 0: At Orchard Park, New York, Buffalo's defense limited the Miami offense to 229 yards — just 23 on the ground — and stopped Dan Marino's streak of 30 straight games with at least one touchdown pass, in shutting out the Dolphins for the first time since 1982.

Miami dropped to 5-6, while Buffalo now is 6-5 and assured of at least a piece of the division lead. New York Jets 27, Bengals 20: At East Ruther-ford, New Jersey, Rich Miano returned a blocked field goal 67 yards for a touchdown with

less than two minutes remaining to give New York the victory over Cincinnati. The Jets, 6-5, remained in a first-place tie in the

AFC East after entering the game as part of a five-way logiam. The Bengals fell to 3-8 and continued their problem of faltering late in games. Colts 51, Oilers 27: In Indianapolis, Eric Dick-

erson ran for 136 yards and two touchdowns and running back Albert Bentley caught two scoring passes to lead Indianapolis over Houston. The Colts improved to 6-5 and remained tied for

the AFC East lead, but they lost quarterback Gary Hogeboom to an injury for the second time this season. Houston committed five turnovers and fell to 6-5 with its third loss in four games.

Cardinals 34, Falcons 21: In Atlanta, St Louis quarterback Neil Lomax threw for 369 yards and two touchdowns to hand the Atlanta its sixth,

The Cardinals are now 5-6, while the Falcons

SCOREBOARD

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U.S. College Results

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SATURDAY'S SCORES EAST

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Third Place: Ter-S.A. 79, Harlford 26, GT
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HARBOR CLASSIC First Reams Maryland 74, Loyola (Md.) 68 Mississipol 39, 81, Joseph's 51 Championship: Maryland 77, Mississipol 69 Third Place; St. Jeseph's 64, Loyola (Md.) 52 HAWAII-HILD

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National Basketball Association Standings

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FREEDOM BOWL INVITATIONAL FIRST Roand Col-Irvine 10, Army 68

Migral (Fig.) 84. Duquesas 73 HARBOR CLASSIC

Tn.-Charteneogo 95. SW Missour Championship: Tn.-Chot. B5. Hor Taird Place: Hardin-Simmons 9

Rebeards: Denver St (Schover 14), Los Angeles St (Green 16), Assists: Denver 35 (Adoms, Lever 10), Los Angeles 34 (Johnson 16), L.A. Citoers 16 15 25 31—97 Portland 1-21 5-7 27, Kersey 8-16 3-4 19, Johnson 8-16 3-4 19; Draw 7-14 9-8 17, Doiley 6-12 5-8 17, Cope 6-16 3-4 15, Rebounds; Los Angeles 60 (Cage 16), Portland 62 (Johnson, Draxler 91, Assists: Los Angeles 24 (Drew 71, Portland 22 (Drexter 10).

Assists: Los Angeles 24 (Drew /n Fortesta 26)
Philadetphia 17 23 27 24—183
Whipples 9-14 18-14 28, Flord 5-18 14-14 24;
Barkley 8-15 12-14 29, Robinson 11-22 5-6 27,
Rebounds: Philadelohia 43 (Barkley 18),
Golden Stole 56 (Floyd 9), Assists—Philadelshio 22 (Cheeks 9), Golden Stole 23 (Floyd 13).
SANTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Son Abraho
Astente
Wistmon 7-11 0-0 18, Wilkins 4-14 7-1 15; Gud
mundsson 10-15 1-3 21, Dowkins 5-14 4-5 17,
Reboands: Son Antonio 48 (Gudmundsson
11), Atlente 25 (Willis, Kancok, Levingston 7),
Assists: Son Antonio 25 (Blockwell 5), Altenio
35 (Rivers 13). Houseon Jordan 12-22 10-10 34, Oakley 6-12 8-12 20: 3. J. Someson 8-18 3-4 19, Short 8-22 1-1 17, Resounds: Chicoso 54 (Ookley 17), Houslan 44 Lisameton 81, Assists: Chicoso 20 (Jardan 6), 22, 8, 8 Lisameton 80, Lisameton 61, 5. Ivaneton 63, Lisameton 61, Santa 64, 5. Ivaneton 63, Lisameton 61, 5. Ivaneton 63, Lisameton 63, Santa 64, 5. Ivaneton 64, Santa 64, Sant

Housian 20 (Leavell 6).

INLAND EMPIRE CLASSIC

pfirst Royad

o 64, Gonzaph 60

hington 91, 64, E. Washington 4

npleashlp: Idaho 51, Washington

f Place: Ganzoga 82, E. Washi

INVESTORS CLASSIC First Round Rhade (signa 113, Citadel 85

Rhode Island 113, Clindel 85
Virsinia 23, Columbia 53
Champienskip: Rhode Island 74, Virginia 73
Taird Placa: Chiedel 75, Columbia 54
LAPCHICK MEMORIAL
First Round
Lovola (Calit.) 114, Tennessee Tech 75
St. John's 165, Harvard 50
MAUI CLASSIC
Einst Resent First Round Illinois 73, Boylor 50 lowa 78, Stanford 75

s 89, Cheminade 72 rva 70, Nebrasko 53 iowa 100, Kansas 81 Vilianova 70, lilitois 65 Contelation Bracket

Baylar 82, Nebraska 77 Stanford 93, Chaminade RIVER CITY CLASSIC First Relied our! 75, North Alabama 62 West Georgia BL, S. Indic Championshie: S.F. Add. in: SE Missouri 76. W. Georgio 62 Third Place: 5. Indiana 80, North Alabi SW MISSOURI INVITATIONAL

Konsos St. 79, Son Diego St. 48

Bodger (4), Cunneyworth (18), Dv.Hunter (4), Quinn (7); Ridley (9), Gartner (14), Shafs Championship: Konsos St. 65, Fresne St. 50 Taird Place: San Diego St. 78, N. Arizona 73 Tennis Yzerman (15), Shats on gool: St. Louis (on Hanlon) 12-9-8—29; Delrail (on Warnstey) 14-79, Michigen 64
179, Alay-Birminghort 67
Conspiration Brocket
ncharone 99, SW Texas 54, 84
Tia.) 84, Dunyuesna 73
NARBOR CLASSIC
First Round
1, Loyala (Md.) 66
4 59, 31, Joseph's 51
Isip: Maryland 77, Mississipol 69
e; SI, Loseph's 64, Loyala (Md.) 52
HAWASI-HILO
First Round
1 64, Hardin-Simmons 62
accou 95, SW Missouri Bootist 90
iip: Tin.-Chot, BS, Hawasi-Hilo 81
: Hardin-Simmons 91, SWMB 54

Final Agassi del. Mattar, 74 (84), 4-2. (At West Paim Beach, Florida) First Round Pat Cash, Australia, del. Staton Edberg, Par Cost, Australia, del. Seron Econy, Sweden 15-11. Ivan Landi, Caechoslovekia, del. John McEnroe utel. Edbarg, 17-15. Cost del. Lendi 15-11. Cash del. McEnroe. 15-10. Lendi del. Edbarg, 15-10. Second Robad

Second Ross McEnroe del Cosh, 15-12 Edberg del, Lendi, 154. Lendi gel. Cosh, 15-11.

Edberg def. AlcEnroe, 18-14. Edberg def. Cosh. 15-7. Lendi dai. McEnros, 15-13. Storodiags Lanct (4-2) \$332,400; Cosh (3-3) \$250,400; Ed-berg (3-3) \$234,800; McEnroe (2-4) \$182,800.

World Cup Skiing (Al sestriare, Hely)
WOMEN'S SUPER-GIANT SLALOM
1. Signid Well, Austria, 1:16,64.
2. Maleia Svet, Yugoslovia, 1:16,67.
3. Svivia Eder, Austria, 1:17.70.
4. Alichaela Gers, West Germany, 1:17.71.

4. Michaela Gers, yean Carmany, 1131.
5. Debarca Camagenoni, 1131y, 1:17.85.
6. Blanca Fernandez-Ochaa, Soain, 1:17.72.
7. Edith Thys., U.S., 1:17.93.
8. Creisto Kinsheler, West Germany, 1:18.99.
9. Traudi Hocher, West Germany, 1:18.13.
10. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 1:18.14.
WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS.
Manua Sunt, Visionistrala, 48. points, 2. WOMEN'S OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Metels 5vet, Yuseslavia, 41 opinis, 2, Blance Fernandez-Ochas, Soolin, 15, 1, Slorid Woll, Austria, 25, 4 Vreni Schneider, Switzerlond, 21, 5, Christe Kinsholer, West Germany, 20, 4, Sylvin Eder, Austria, 15, 7, Michaela Gerp, Wrest Germony, 12, 8. Roswitto Steiner, Austria, and Deborah Compagnant, Noiv, 11, 18, Corinne Schmidhauser, Switzerland, 18, MARWS GIANT SLALDM

187 Seatriers, Holy)

Auburn 10, Alabams B

(At Settriers, Italy)
1. Alberta Tombo, libly, 1:12.21-1:07.35-2:15.51
2:19.52 ingernor Stenmork, Sweden, 1:11.85 Minnt (Fig.) 24, Natre Dame 0
1:07.75-2:19.40
3. Joel Gasect, Switzerland, 1:12.53 Southern U. 27, Grambling St. 21
1:04.94-2:19.77 Tennessee 38, Vanderbill 16 2:16.51 19 21 22 35-78 2. Ingernar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:11.65-18 20 22 14-86 1:07.75-2:19.60 4. Helmus Moyer, Austrie, 1:11,66-1:04.52-

2:3.56
9. Richard Prametter. Italy, 1.1376
Arkones St. 35. Jockson St. 32

Hockey

National Hockey League Standings

the Division
13 8 3 29 118 94
13 8 2 28 108 54
16 12 1 21 83 92
8 13 2 18 80 90
7 13 3 17 88 113

WALES CONFERENCE Bellows 2 (16), Groham (3), Wilson (2), Clo 85 Los Abgeles 1 1 2-4 99 McDonald (2), Nieuwendyk (13), Toneill 3

(7), Otto (1), Butterd (11), Leeb (13); Rob-latite (11), Duchesne (5), McKenna (3), Car-penter (10) Shots on pool: Calgary (on Healy, n) 2-14-13-29, Los Angeles (on Dods

European Soccer

Werder Bremen 1, Honover () Borussia Dorimund 3, Bayern Homburg 2, Stuttgart 2

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Homburg 2, Shuffport 2
Scholite 1, Homburg 3
Sch Burtioli Discussio Minichengiotibach 3, Bochum B
Peints: Bremen 28, Colosne 28; Munich 26;
1 0 1-2 22; Shuttport 21; Frunkfurt, Leverkusten,
hambure 17; Kertsrute 14; Mannheim 15;
https://doi.org/10.1007/mind.//doi.org/10.1007/mi

Norwich 0, Portsmouth 1

Southampton 1. Derby 2

Schritisch Wedersstary 3, Gueens Park I

14—72

Maintreal 1 1 2—4

Broten (5), Bracke (2), MocLellan (4), Giles

(1): McPhee (10), Smith (13), Saets as each
Montreal (on Tekho) (2-6-12, Minnesole
(an Roy) 14-7-18—31.

Chicape

1 1 1—3

Edmentea 2 2 6—4

Locombe (5), Messier (16), Beukeboam (3),
Gretsky (18); Soverd (14), Larmer (15), Vincellete (3), Shets an each (7), Seets and Toution 21; Niori 10, Nice, Lovel, Litte, Lens 18; Peris SI-Ce 1 1 2-4 Howre 14; Brest 12.

Levol, Lille, Lens 18: Poris Si-Germain 17: I Hovre 14: Brest 12.

N.Y. (signders 1 1 2-4 Move 14: Brest 12.

N.Y. (signders 3 1 1-5 Wood (11), Sutter (9), Mobrelo 2 (10), LoFonton (17): Diame 2 (17), Duguay 2 (3), Shotson each; Rongers (on Hrudey) 8-7-7-24; 15Innders (on Vonbiesbrouch (1-18-12-42 Weshhipeten 2 1 6 8-4 Pescara 2 Nation 1 Nation 0 Inter Anion 1, Naponi 1 Juventus 1 Ascoli 6 Pescara 2 Torine 2

Corrier (15), Do.Humter 2 (7), Goold (27), Gool \$PAMISH PIRCLE
2 1 6—3 Sarcelone J. Cadiz ?
samon (3), Ek.
(); Goulet (16),
Validocid J. Legrones 0
youl; Philodel.
Auebac (on Hex.
Gilon J. Sanodell 0
7-manage 2. Affetica de i

Zezet (4). Mellanby (4), Crossman (3), Ek-lund (2), Sigispio (9), Howe (3); Gaulet (16), Gillis (3), Howah (1), Shots on good; Philodel-phio (on Gosselin) 4-10-9—22. Quebec Lon Hex-

Terosto 3 1 b-4
Ferroro 2 (5). Cole (1). Turpeen (8): Olczyk

Winnipes Robinson 2 (3). Richer (14), Nasiund (8), Robinson 2 (3). Richer (14), Nasiund (8); Duncan

SOUTHWEST

FAR WEST

Wooner 21, Forthom 0
Doylon 38, Augustone 34
Estery 8, Henry 23, Wosh, 8, Jeff, 16
Cettral (lowe) 13, St. John's (Mine.)

Auburn 10. Alobams D Florida St. 25. Florida 14

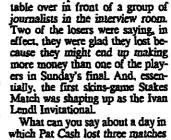
National Bestarball Association
GOLDEN STATE—Signed Winston Garland, guard, to a one-year contract.
FOOTBALL
National Football League

National Hockey League
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Bill Root, de-

Of 'Stakes Match' Tennis upside down, but this is ridiculous. By Lisa Dillman On Saturday, one of the winners Los Angeles Times Service went one step further and turned a

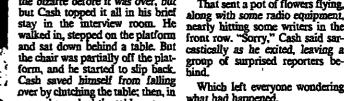
Cash and Lendl in Final

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida They've said that the Stakes Match is turning the termis world



and ended up winning a spot in the The second day of the three-day competition at the Palm Beach Polo and Country Club started off

McEnroe tantrum and subsequent Things took a sharp turn toward the bizarre before it was over, but and sat down behind a table. But castically as he exited, leaving a



middle six \$25,000 and the final six

A \$175,000 Ace by Trevino Sews Up Golf's 'Skins Game'

Trevino's 6-iron shot on the par-3, 167-yard (152.7-meter) hole bounced about four feet in front of

nine at PGA West with \$25,000, about 8,000 specators roared. rolled in three birdie putts — at No. 10 for \$25,000, No. 12 for \$50,000 and No. 18 for \$35,000.

Last year Zoeller collected \$310,000 on the back nine alone.

Transition

BASEBALL
Marienal League
CHICAGO—Named Joe Anabelli battion
and dupout cases. Chuck Colfier third-base
coach, Jose Martinez first-base coach, Lonry
Cast butinen coach and Dick Pole pitching
special.

INDIANAPOLIS—Activated Orional Courty, fineoccker, from injured reserve.

SAN DIEGO—Walved Darrel Hopper, connertack. Activated Gary Plummer, Resbacker, from Injured reserve. Activated Terry Unrein and Dee Harsison, detensive end, from the Inoctive Itis!. Placed John Taylor, line-backer; Lee Miller, defensive end, and Curils Court of the Indianapolite in the Inoctive Itis!

tensemon.

VANCOUVER—Recalled Jeff Roblicek,
conter, from Fredericton of the American Hostey Leasus and Ron Slerit, Fight wing, from Flint of the International Hockey League Sent Joon More Lenthler, Fight wing, to Frederictors COLLEGE

Pat Cash: Turning the table. anger, he pushed the table over.

United Press International LA QUINTA, California — Lee 15th, when he was well short on a birdie attempt worth \$105,000. Trevino struck for a \$175,000 hole-in-one on the 17th hole Sunday, giving him \$310,000 and a victory

The birdie on 18 (won when twotime defending champion Fuzzy Zoeller missed a five-footer) also

BASKETBALL

COLLEGE

EDINBORO—Announced the resignation of Steve Scales, totaled cooch, Named Jim McConcild, ethicilc director, interim cooch, NORTH ALBEARM—Announced first fits contracted Warne Grubb, football cooch, and Bill Hyde, James Keith, Gree McMohan, Mike McGowen and Stonaton O'Brien, assistant cooches, will not be rentwed.

Cash saved himself from falling over by chatching the table; then, in

year, but he topped that Sunday in golf's fifth annual Skins Game.

the flag on the island green before settling into the cup. Trevino won all \$285,000 available on the secand day of the tournament. Trevino, who began the back his arms skyward as the gallery of

Jack Nicklaus narrowly missed five 30-foot birdie putts and finished with \$70,000. Zoeller, who had pocketed \$625,000 the last time the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup. "I just flat had not been as the cup." had pocketed \$625,000 the last two years, also finished with \$70,000.

Arnold Palmer, at 58 the oldest of the participants, earned nothing.



Index Sweet/AP Lee Trevino "It can't get any pressier than that."

routinely enough with a John

Ivan Lendl: Taking chances. but Cash topped it all in his brief stay in the interview room. He walked in, stepped on the platform front row. "Sorry," Cash said sar-

Which left everyone wondering what had happened. Possibly, after the way he performed Saturday, the possibility of losing all of his stake against Lendl in Sunday's final was getting to Cash, even though he denied it.

wouldn't have to face Lendl in a best-of-five match of 21-point and showed his frustration on the games — with the first starting at \$30,000 and increasing by \$30,000 birdie attempt worth \$105,000.

Trevino sank a 68-yard wedge shot for an eagle and \$55,000 last five-shot rally and Lendl wins it, he

receives \$2,000 of Cash's money.

McEnroe, for one, was glad be

with his startling hole-in-one.

Teeing off first after four carryovers made the 17th worth

receives \$2,000 of Cash's money.

"The way it's set up now, it's almost better for the guy in third \$175,000, Trevino at first couldn't place than the guy in second," said McEnroe, who finished fourth with believe his shot disappeared in the hole. He leapt into the arms of his only \$182,000. Like, for example, if Cash concaddie, threw off his cap and thrust tinues the same thing — he was the favorite and suddenly he's playing poorly and it doesn't look like he's "Well, when it was in the air, poorly and it doesn't look like he's Jack said it was a pretty shot," as confident. If he loses the match in straight sets or if Cash wins the first and loses the next three, he's Palmer, Nicklaus and Fuzzy He'll spirit years in last He'll spirit years.

going to lose a lot of his money. He'll come in last. He'll wind up with less money than everyone Potentially, without counting feet past the cup, "I just flat blew a rally points, Cash could lose hole-in-one again." rally points, Cash could lose \$180,000 if Lendl beats him in In the Skins Game, each hole is a straight sets. Or, if it went to Lendl tournament in itself. The first six in four, with Cash winning the first were worth \$15,000 apiece, the set, Cash might drop \$240,000.

Said Stefan Edberg, who won

to the next hole.

Trevino played only 11 tournaments on the PGA tour this season to end up with nothing. It's very and earned \$51,212. His best payday was \$30,800 for a fourth-place guy may lose everything." The way Lendl is playing, that Nicklaus and Zoeller led going could happen. The world's topinto Sunday's final nine holes, but ranked player started slowly Satur-Trevino opened with a 15-foot day, losing his opening match to

from 20 feet. Palmer's bid to halve The McEnroe-Lendl match was the hole from about 15 feet was too the day's final, and McEnroe needed to win \$32,700 to surpass Cash. He stayed close until 8-8. Then ie putt from about 30 feet on the Lendl hit an ace with his second 11th for \$25,000, did the same on serve - winning \$2,000 - and that

On the 15th Palmer had a leading with \$332,600 to Cash's chance to collect \$105,000 with a \$250,600. 25-foot birdie putt from the back fringe. But he wasn't even close, money Sunday didn't seem to both

and picked up his ball disgustedly. er Lendl, who signed up for this Zoeller pitched to within two feet adventure because he enjoys play-of a birdie on No. 16, but Nicklaus ing skins in golf. "I could fall back was good from about six feet for a into fourth place," he said. "Everybird. Zoeller then sank his putt, body knows the risk. If you want to making the 17th worth \$175,000 — win big, you have to take the to Trevino.

nd, ites

3501

The Perimeter of the Prodigious Solzhenitsyn

By Charles Trueheart Washington Pust Service

AVENDISH, Vermont —

Windy Hill Road, just beyond the gash of the power lines and the sorts, a reactionary, a mystic. graveyard in the hillside. Alexan-der Solzhemitsyn's perimeter fence begins. Every few yards, painted signs declare private property, brook no trespassing. At the gate, a camera's eye is vigilant.

Soviet Russia's most prominent exile bought and fortified this 50-acre estate in 1976. The Nobel laureate's expulsion from Moscow two years before, and the erratic movements and blunt pronouncements in the West that followed. had turned him into journalistic flypaper. Today, though his nov-elty has worn off. Solzhenitsyn is still beleaguered, not just by the remnants of a curious press, but by rubberneckers and well-wish-

ers and assorted pilgrims. But he must husband his time. Solzhenitsyn will turn 70 next year. He does not consider it luck that he survived the privations of Stalin's labor camps or that he vanquished a harsh cancer 30 years ago. But he knows his mission to warn the world against communism does not carry an in-

definite term. He has work to do. The year he moved to Cavendish, in a conversation with one of his publishers. Solzhenitsyn ob-served that he had set the action of his novels in closed institutions labor camps in "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," a prison research facility in "The First Circle," a clinic in "Cancer Ward," not to mention "The Gulag Archipelago" — because he had spent so much of his life in confinement. It is the world he knows. Years later, a free man in the land of the free, he has chosen a confinement of his own making.

Westerners, and certainly Americans, thought they knew the living myth who settled among them: the resilient survivor of Stalinist slavery and Brezhnevian repression; the authentic voice of the Russian heartland and expo-nent of its folkways: the visionary David poised against the clumsy Goliath of the Soviet lie.

Once he was clasped to the Western bosom, however, more discomfiting truths were added.

High above town along ously indifferent to the Soviet menace. He was a monarchist of

> That he has been misunderstood, repeatedly, is certain. Referring recently to the news media and those interested parties who speak through them, he said: They lie about me as they would about a dead man." He has, it is true, achieved the misty stature of the departed. Even though his output continues to be prodigious, he is more remembered than read - and remembered as much for what he endured as for what he wrote, or writes.

It has been suggested that, if Mikhail Gorbachev means what he says, the work of Alexander Solzhenitsyn might be published in the Soviet Union for the first time in more than two decades and he might return.

"I cannot go back before my books," Solzhenitsyn said recent-ly, in the lofty and peremptory manner the world has come to expect. "First the books must return, then me."

Meanwhile Russians can hear Solzhenitsyn himself. In mid-Octoher for the second time since he settled in the United States, he spent two days taping selections from "March 1917." Broken into 20-minute segments by the Voice of America, daily broadcasts of his animated narrations are reaching as many as 33 million people inside the Soviet Union.

A Russian emigre who was a recent overnight visitor to the Sol-zhenitsyn estate describes the family quarters and the author's nearby office as a bustling place, an informal nerve center for the diaspora of Russian emigres in Europe and the United States. Phone calls are unremitting, and

guests are common. Natalia Solzhenitsyn, the author's second wife and mother of his three teen-aged sons, heads the Russian Social Fund, endowed with royalties from Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago," which as-sists political prisoners inside the Soviet Union and dissidents in

Solzhenitsyn thought American times until late in the evening—society, too, was bankrupt—to his study, a book-lined space on soulless, self-indulgent and peril—the top floor of a three-story annex the Solzhenitsyns built soon after they bought the property in 1976. (The building also houses a library and a chapel, where a Russian Orthodox priest from a nearby church conducts private religious services for the family.)

Solzhenitsyn's work in progress is the eight-volume history of the Russian revolution he calls "The Red Wheel." Like "Gulag," which he subtitled "an experiment in literary investigation," the series is a kind of decompany fixtion comkind of documentary fiction, combining historical research with the novelist's license of selectivity and iuxtaposition.

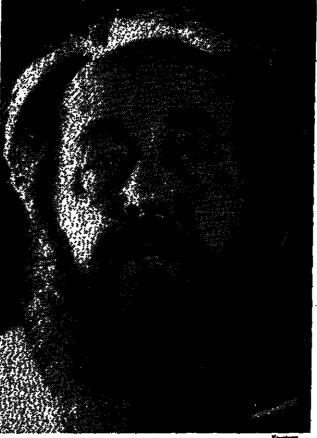
The first installment, a portion of the first volume, appeared in 1972 as "August 1914." According to Roger Straus of Farrar, Straus & Giroux, U.S. publishers of the series, the full 1,000-page version of "August 1914," revised by the author and finally translated to his liking, will appear in the United States next September.

English-language publication of the next volume ("October 1916," 1,200 pages) is at least a year and a half away, Straus says. The first half (1,500 pages) of the third volume, "March 1917," will

These have appeared in Russian editions, as well as in French and German. Translation delays and the author's exacting standards are said to account for the substantial lag in English-lan-guage publication, although mea-ger sales of the volumes in Europe contribute to the patience of Solzhenitsyn's U.S. publisher. Meanwhile, Solzhenitsyn is said

to be finishing "April 1917."
"The Red Wheel," however, is not the author's exclusive preoc-cupation. With the help of his wife, his mother-in-law and his sons (the older two, Ermolai, 16, and Ignat, 15, attended nearby public schools but now are studying in England; the youngest, Ste-pan, 14, is still at home). Solzheni-isyn has been amassing a vast archive of testimony about 20thcentury Russia.

Ten years ago, he issued a call for accounts of witnesses to the The author rises early every 1917 revolution and the ensuing writes commentaries for Radio But this prophetic stance turns morning and withdraws—some-civil war, and of survivors of Liberty, finds Solzhenitsyn's post-Westerners off."



"I cannot go back before my books."

World War II and the Stalin era. expulsion work "very hard to promising to publish the most sig-nificant of them as the "All-Russian Memoir Library." Hundreds of memoirs have been catalogued under the Solzhenitsyns' auspices. Together with a companion series on modern Russian history, the published materials have filled 16

volumes to date. The Solzhenitsyns, in effect, are running a publishing house, with photocopiers, word processors, exile, comments Richard Pipes, a IBM typesetting machines and Harvard University historian, bookbinding equipment on the have given Solzhenitsyn "a sense premises, operated chiefly by family members. (The finished books are issued by Solzhenitsyn's Russian-language publisher, YMCA Press in Paris.)

Boris Shragin, an emigre who

read. It is endless. Sometimes it is impossible even to understand."
In Russian emigre circles, the striking difference between Solzhenitsyn's work pre- and postexpulsion has spawned a cruel joke — "that the Communists kept Solzhenitsyn in prison," as one writer in exile tells it, "and

sent the West the wrong man." International fame and forced exile, comments Richard Pipes, a ers are not accustomed to this. When a man comes out and says T know the truth, Russians like it.

Simon Michael Bessie, of Harper & Row, describes the first volume of "The Gulag Archipelago" as "a phenomenon. People certainly knew about the camps before the publication of 'Gulag' but 'Gulag' made it real and undeniable. By the time we got to volumes two and three, people felt they knew what they had to know about it." Sales figures bear this out: Harper & Row printed more than

3 million copies, hardcover and paperback combined, of the first volume (1974); fewer than 900,000 of the second (1975); and 120,000 of the third (1978). Bessie calls this "an irony" because the third volume, he says, is "the most accessible of the three." The same might be said for "The Oak and the Call." Solzhenitsyn's engaging antobiography, whose publication in 1980 went almost unnoticed. Whatever the fate of his reforms in the Soviet Union, Gorba-chev will be remembered for one of the words he used to describe

the spirit behind them — glasnost, variously translated as openness, publicity or disclosure. Solzhenitsyn, however, used it long before. Eighteen years ago, when the Soviet writers union expelled Solzhenitsyn from its Ryazan local, the author wrote (and circulated to Western news correspondents) a blistering letter of

"Glasnost, honest and complete," he wrote in its conclusion, "that is the prime condition for the health of every society, and ours too. . . The man who does not want glasnost for his fatherland does not want to cleanse it of its diseases, but to drive them inside, so they may rot there."

His partisans are quick to cite Solzhenitsyn's prescient use of glasnost and even perestroika words he did not invent, but whose current reformist implications he and other dissidents of the late 1960s helped define.

"There's a certain logic to it," says Peter Reddaway, who directs the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies in Washington. "Glasnost is a term which, in a sense, means freedom of expression. The dissidents were asking for something logical and a leader has come along who's pre-

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ies, you can get hold of just about any kind of dictionary, from the 12-volume-plus-supplements Oxford English to dictionaries of foreign languages and back-and-forth dictionaries (English-Swahili, Français-Esquiman, etc.) to dictio-naties of slang, of computerese, of dirty words and even of multilingual insults. The one kind of dictionary you cannot yet find — or I can't, anyway, and I would rush to buy the fast one off the press — is buy the first one off the press — is what I might call an English-Olden-Archaic-Obsolete Dictionary. Or, to give it a catchier title, "What People Used to Call Things."

I write novels, mostly historical ones, and I try hard to keep them

accurate as to historical facts, milieu and flavor. When I was living in Mexico and writing a book called "Aztec," I had to make a deliberate effort to ignore a lot of the "typically Mexican landscape" around me - banana and citrus groves, roses and carnations, bur-ros and toros — because they did not exist in Mexico in the 15th century, the time of my book. I couldn't even have my narratorhero "crow" about anything good that happened to him; the barn-yard cock had not yet arrived from the Old World.

But then it came to colors. Red. blue, green — those words don't have any extraneous and troublesome connotations. The word "or-ange," however, was inspired by the fruit of that color, and the Aztees had never seen one. (The word came into English from French, which got it from Italian, which got it from Late Latin, and so on back, ultimately to the Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit spoken in those lands

where oranges first grew.)

I was living then in a Mexican town teeming with painters, sculptors, enamelists, potters and weavers of every nationality. So I went around to those who spoke about the year 1000, but of course the Britons had known the color since time immemorial. "Certainly the artists at least must have had a word for it," I said. "What did they call the color before they called it "orange?" The service of the property of the said of the color before they called it "orange?" The service of the property of the property of the color before they called it "orange?" The service of the property of the property of the color before they called it "orange." 'orange'?" The artists all looked be-mused, but no one knew.

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art even the most commonplace colors still have quaint old names (gules for red, sable for black, etc.).
There I found what I was looking for. The color orange was never much used in armorial bearings evidently not noble enough - but. when it was, it was called jacinth,

after the gem of that hue. Of course, innumerable words. or new usages of them, have come into the English language recently enough that most historical novelists know better than to use them in stories set in olden times. I doubt that any responsible novelist would use the word "sophisticated" to describe, say, Beau Brummeil though that character certainly was, in the sense of wordly, urbane. refined However, "sophisticated" did not begin to be used in that sense until sometime late in the 19th century. In Brummell's time (1778-1840), the word meant false, adulterated, impure.

L COULD list hundreds of words I've come up against, in the course of my work, that did not exist in the era of which I was writing, and for which I never could find a suitably old-time, archaic or obsolete sub-

I am working now on a novel set indate Roman Empire times. I have before me an engraving of a Roman matron wearing her hair in what I immediately recognize as a "ponytail." It would be of some small help to me if I knew what the lady called her hairdo in Latin. It would be of more help if I could find out what her sisters in Britanmia (who frequently wore the same coiffure) called it in the Anglo-Saxon of that day. Then I could at least make a stab at adapting the word

into modern English.
You would think that even the dimmest of the ancients would have recognized that hairdo as a ponytail; what better name could there be for it? But evidently, cuss

Gary Jennings's books include "World of Words," published by Asheneson in 1984. William Safire is Finally I thought to hunt up a on assignment outside the United book on heraldry, because in that States.

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